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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 244 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th Oct.	MANTUA x		10,902
27th ,,	MOREA		10,911
3rd Nov	DELTA	NALDERA *	15,993
10th ,,	MOOLTAN		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA		20,750
15th ,,	CHINA		7,902
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,935
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,368
5th Jan.	MANTUA§		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HINDx		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passenger from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
19th Oct.	MANTOLA	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN*	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,993
21st Feb.	SICILIA*	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
17th Oct.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa 1-30 p. m.
18th ,,	BARALA	Busrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 9 a. m.
19th ,,	VARELA	Busrah via K'chi
20th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
22nd ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
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Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may b arranged with:—
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P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1226.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	18th Oct.	29th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rdclass with food	3rdclass without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
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Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Rs.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...1,19,64,225-0-0
PAID-UP-CAPITAL 30th Sept. 1923 ... ... .59,82,112-8-0
HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
SUB-BRANCH
Zaveri Bazar, 280 Sheik Memon Street, Bombay
LONDON AGENTS
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent per annum on Daily Balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June, interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent. The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. R RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.))
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI.
Manager.
Horuby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 397.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserved Fund 21,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar.	Hafizabad.	Multan City.
Amballa City.	Hoshiarpur.	Montgomery.
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad. (Sind).	Okara (Dist. Montgomery.)
Bombay.	Jullundur.	Peshawar City
Cawnpore.	Jammu.	Patiala.
Calcutta.	Jhelum City.	Quetta.
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D. I. Khan.	Kasur.	Sargodha.
Ferozepore.	Lahore City.	Sialkot.
Gujranwalla.	Lyallpur.	Srinagar.
Gujra.	Ludhiana.	
Hapur.		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.
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Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
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285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

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Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, CAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
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Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE Health Literature To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (KATHIAWAD.)

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
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Just for COST PRICE, a limited stock of Beautiful
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EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
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"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy Re. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0
Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS—Leg. and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column each per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of the Laxmi Building, 42 Ballard Road, Fort. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER of Sheth Mulraj Khatau, 1st Floor, of the Building. 17843

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. S. NARIELWALA & SONS have REMOVED from the 15th instant from 5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to their own premises "SHAPUR HOUSE", Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. R8734.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the Mahaluxmi fair, Warden Road between Pedder Road and Hornby Vellard will be temporarily CLOSED to vehicular traffic as under:—

From 5 p.m. on 17th October to 2 a.m. on the 18th October, 1923.

This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 6th October, 1923. C17841

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.

(Registered in Baroda.)

LOST OR MISPLACED.

RECEIPTED ALLOTMENTS LETERS Nos. 341, 868, 3126, 4007, 4279, 4253, Temporary Transfer Receipt No. 71, and Split Ticket No. 280 of this Company have been LOST or MISPLACED. Duplicates will be issued within a month from this date, if no objection to same is received by the undersigned.

For the Gaekwar Industrials, Ltd.,
L. P. DESAI.
Secretary.
C17861

TO LET

WELL ventilated airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floors of CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road, and basement Ground floor portions of the first and second floors and 3rd and 4th floors of the premises till recently occupied by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Hornby Road, Opp. Sir J. J. Institution, admirably suitable for large or small offices according to requirements. Electric Lifts, Lights, Fans, tiled and Marble floorings, all modern conveniences and a copious supply of water. Apply Mr. DADY BURJOR, Asst. Secretary, Central Bank of India, Ltd. C17759

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

BOOKING OF COTTON TO COLABA, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that and from the 1st November, 1923, the booking of "COTTON" to Colaba, G. I. P. Railway will be CLOSED, when the New Cotton Green on the Bombay Port Trust Railway will be opened.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st October, 1923. C17226

THE MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1923.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm payment of donations f Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 550 made respectively to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the Bengal Flood Relief Fund.
4. To elect Directors in place of thise who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd October to 10th November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 2nd November, 1923, to those Shareholdens whose names stand on the Register on the 20th October 1923. C17859

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

DASSARA HOLIDAYS CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS at reduced fares will be issued from THURSDAY, the 18th instant for the Dussera holiday.

D. S. BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Ry.
Bombay, 16th October, 1923. C17866

FOR SALE.

INDIAN STEELS, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

STORES lying at Panchra on the Ondal Sainthis Branch, E. I. Railway, are offered for sale by the Official Liquidator, of the above named Company, Bombay, consisting of:—

Lathes, Grinders, Litho and Semi Folio Press, Litho. Ink and Varnish, Transformer Oil, High Speed Steel, Steel Blanks, Structural Steel Works, consisting of Angels, Tees, Rafters, Stanchions, Bolts, and Nuts.

For full particular please apply to the undersigned at his Office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Per. Pro. N. H. Moos
A. F. CHINOY,
Official Liquidator. C17855

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Mr. PURSHOTAMDASS POPATLAL and Mr. FRANK ALBERT LAYTHORPE at 8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the name of the "Automobile Road-Speed Controller Company" has been determined and DISSOLVED as and from the 11th October, 1923.

The said Mr. F. A. Laythorpe has retired from partnership after assigning away and conveying all his rights, titles, interests and estate in their entirety, wholly, absolutely and entirely in the inventions known as the Road-Speed Controller, the Joy-Ride Controller and Detaching and Short Circuiting Device to and in favour of the said Mr. Purshotamdass Popatlal.

The said Mr. F. A. Laythorpe is by the said assignment further prevented from dealing in or competing in the said inventions with the said Mr. Purshotamdass Popatlal.

Note that anybody dealing with him in the name of the Automobile Road-Speed Controller Co, or in the said three inventions or anything allied thereto will do so at his peril.

Dated 17th October, 1923.

The Automobile Road-Speed Controller Co.,
PURSHOTAMDASS POPATLAL,
Sole Proprietor. C17848.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), (1) to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1923, (2) to elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, (3) to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration, and (4) to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th October to 6th November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents. C17862

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, on the 25th day of October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the sub-joined Extraordinary Resolution will be submitted:—

RESOLUTION.

That the capital of the Company be increased to ten lakhs of rupees by the creation of 50 additional shares of Rs. 5,000 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari pasu with the existing Ordinary shares of the Company, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue and allot such shares upon such terms and conditions either at par or at premium as to them may seem fit.

By order of the Board,
SAKARLAL D. PARIKH,
Secretary.

3rd Agiary Lane,
Bombay, 17-10-23. C17863

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 18th October, 1923 at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

103. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For expressing opinion that a triangular vacant plot at the Hasali Tank site between Lady Jamshedji Road and the two wings of the new Dadar Overbridge should be reserved for a Public Hall, a Library or a Free Reading Room.

104. From Mr. Ranchordas H. Gandhi, seconded by Dr. Jethalal V. Vora—For laying down that any member of a Committee who absents himself from three successive meetings of the Committee should be considered as having ceased to be a member thereof unless he has applied for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings or has intimated to the Municipal Secretary after his absence from two successive meetings of the Committee that he will unavoidably not be able to attend the third meeting of the Committee owing to illness.

105. From Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola, seconded by Mr. Mahomedali Allabux—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to remove the chokes in certain drains at Dhaboo Street and Doctor Street.

106-107. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—(106) For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to the great difficulty that will be experienced in digging graves at the Haines Road Hindu Cemetery No. 63, owing to the nature of the materials used for filling in the ground and (107) For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to certain suggestions made in connection with the several improvements required to be carried out at the Cemetery.

108. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—For obtaining a report as to whether it is possible to provide the people living at long distances with wheeled stretchers to carry their dead to the Haines Road Hindu Cemetery.

109. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For obtaining the Advocate-General's opinion as to whether in case of a consent award in connection with the acquisition of properties the Corporation's consent should be obtained before the award is declared by the Land Acquisition Officer.

110. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O. B. E., seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For voting a Farewell Address to His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., on his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay.

111-112. From Mr. V. A. Desai, seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—(111) For expressing opinion that in view of the re-actionary policy of the present Governor and in view of the inequitable and unjust decision of the British Cabinet re Kenya no Address should be given to the out-going Governor and (112) For expressing opinion that in future no Addresses be voted to in-coming Governors or Viceroys and that addresses be given only to such out-going Governors and/or Viceroys as have striven and done something substantial towards giving Home Rule to India.

113-114. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—(113) For resolving that no proposal for giving any Address to the out-going Governor should be entertained and (114) For resolving that no Address should be given by the Corporation in future to any Governor, who has not won the approbation of the people and who is not recommended for Address by the voters' meetings of all the Wards of Bombay unanimously.

115. From Mr. Ranchordas H. Gandhi—For requesting the Commissioner to have the Corporation meeting Table reduced to its original size so as to revert to the original seating arrangements.

116. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner to place before the Corporation the judgment of the High Court in the Love Lane Stable case and other particulars in connection with the case.

117-119. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(117) For obtaining from the Commissioner a six monthly statement showing the appointments made by him of temporary Municipal employees drawing a salary below Rs. 500 (118) For appointing a Committee to consider the Budget Estimates after they have been approved by the Standing Committee and (119) For expressing opinion that consideration of each item of expenditure of the Budget Estimates for 1924-25 should be taken up separately.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 16th October, 1923. C17864

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under section 465 of the City of Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their ordinary meeting proposed to be called for the 3rd December, 1923, or for such subsequent date as may hereafter be notified, to take into their consideration the following draft new Building Bye-Law No. 41 AA:—

41AA. "Every person who shall undertake construction work on a building shall in cases not provided for under Bye-Laws 41 and 41A cause the whole of at least one side of every room included in such work, whether or not such room shall be used or capable of being used or intended to be used in whole or in part for human habitation or for the purpose of domestic or other use or occupation or for the purpose of or for carrying on therein of any trade business or other occupation, to abut on an interior or exterior open air space at least 10 feet in width."

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said new Bye-Law, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said new Bye-Law on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection will, by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed new Bye-Law is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes, to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the proposed new Bye-Law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of anna one per copy.

A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 13th October, 1923. C17849.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1923.
(2) To elect Director for the ensuing year in place of Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh who retires from Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
(3) To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
VITHALDAS KARSONDAS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th October, 1923. C17859

TENDERS.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING, CO, LTD.

FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at their office at Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on 20th October, 1923, for the purchase of various kinds of wastes which can be inspected at the Company's Mills at Foras Road. Tender forms can be had at the Mills on application and a deposit of Rs. 200 in cash (which will not carry any interest) must accompany each tender. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS AND CO.
Agents. C17844

SALE SALE SALE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

One—WELLMAN-SEAVER CHARGING MACHINE with 4 motors and Starters complete, for D. C. current 220 volts, together with 24 charging boxes and two spare armatures.

Tenders which should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, METAL and STEEL FACTORY, Ichapore, (Calcutta), at which factory the Plant can be inspected on application. 17797

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament.)

Including the Holkar State and the Scindia Neemuch State Rys.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 11-30 on FRIDAY, the 26th October,, 1923, for the sale of old rails. Forms giving particulars can be had from the undersigned.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores. 17625

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for levelling and metalling, etc., and providing a storm water drain in a private street known as Tara Temple Lane off, Lamington Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 26th day of October, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th October, 1923.
C 17869.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
BHAGWANDAS GOCULDAS GHANDY and 2. THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY ..... Petitioners.

BY an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter dated the 5th day of October, 1923, on the Petition of the Petitioners abovenamed. It Was Ordered that the abivenamed The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., be wound up by the said High Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913, and by the same Order the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp appointed Mr. N. H. Moos Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1923.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
Bhagwandas Goculdas Ghandy. C17869

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAIJI COOVERJI WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the under mentioned properties to our clients together with the right of way granted by Manchershaw Bomanji Chothia and others to her by an Indenture, dated 15th January, 1921, and all other rights easements and appurtenances. Any person having any claim into or against the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, charge, maintenance, easements, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate lying and being at Teethal, Taluka Bulsar Zilla Surat in the Registration Sub-District of Bulsar with the buildings thereon containing by admeasurement one acre and ten gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey Nos. 3/220 and 4/221 and Record of Rights Nos. 684 and 692 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North partly by the land of Sukhla Bava bearing Survey No. 2/220 partly by a public Road passing through waste land and partly by the land of Makan Chiba bearing Survey No. 3/221 and on or towards the South by the land of Nagra Jogi bearing Survey No. 4/220, on or towards the West by the sea and on or towards the East by the land of M. B. Chothia and others bearing Survey No. 218.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Teethal, Taluka Bulsar, Zilla Surat in the Registration Sub-District of Bulsar, containing by admeasurement one acre and one guntha or thereabouts and bearing survey No. 1/220 and Record of Rights No. 680 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by land bearing Survey Nos. 231, 232 and 233, on or towards the South by land of Sukhla Bava bearing Survey No. 2/220 on or towards the West by the sea and on or towards the East by a public road passing through waste land and beyond that by land bearing survey No. 1/221.

Together with the grant of right of way granted by indenture, dated 15th of January, 1921, by M. B. Chothia and others to Bai Jaiji Cooverji Wadia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1923.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchaser's Attorneys. C17856.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1220 of 1923.

KISSONDAS T. MANGALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. Shivbaboo Raghubirsingh 2. Bhajan Rajussingh 3. Ramavtar Jogoshwar, 4. Nandkishore Chillisingh, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Milk Merchants, residing at Fergusson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

To

1. Shivbaboo Raghubirsingh,
2. Bhajan Rajussingh,
3. Ramavtar Jogoshwar,
4. Nandkishore Chillisingh.

The Defendants abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI. R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 22nd day of October 1923, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 2nd day of August, 1923, in the above suit for money due to the plaintiff as compensation for use and occupation of the premises in the plaint mentioned.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1923.

Prothonotary.

The 6th day of October, 1923.

MESSRS. PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff. C17865

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION FOR Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHHOTALAL HANSRAJ PAREKH, Hindu Inhabitant, of Amreli in Baroda State ..... Deceased.

HARILAL HANSRAJ PAREKH, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Clerk, in the Insurance Co., residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of the Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Lallubhai Ashram Shah Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of September, 1923.

Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Petitioners' Attorneys. C17858

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD, BELONGING TO SIR ADAMJI PEERBHOY AND SONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. FRAMROZE EDULJI DINSHAW, NANABHOY CURSHEDJI BROACHA and MATHURADAS GOCULDAS with the consent and concurrence of the Receiver, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, in Suit No. 2433 of 1923 have contracted to sell the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land, situate in the Eastern side of the Tardeo Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,252½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 357-359, New No. 13870, Old Survey No. 145 to 187 and New Survey No. 1/7023 (Foras) and bounded on the East by the property of Ramchandra Bhimji, on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North by the property of Rustamji Rattanji Bottliwalla and on the South by the property of Hormusji and Edulji Sorabji Batliwalla, and which premises are assessed under D Ward Nos. 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729 and Street Nos. 71-77, 2, 3, 81-87, Tardeo.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1923.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys. C17854

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PALLI HILL BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Habibhoy Currimbhoy the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 3070 of 1922 (Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. Ltd., vs. Mahomed Essack Haji Abdulla Nuranj and another) and in pursuance of the directions given in the Consent Decree dated the 28th November 1922 made in the said suit, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land appropriated to building purposes situate at Palli Road near Bandra bearing Original Survey No. 18 and non-agricultural Survey No. 109 in Danda Line in the Island of Salsette Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District Thana admeasuring 3230 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a private road, on the South by the Public Road, on the West partly by the property of Muiraj Khatau and partly by the property secondly described and on the East partly by a private Road and partly by the property of Muiraj Khatau, which premises form the subject matter of an agreement dated the 7th April 1906 between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Ernest William Noble and others of the other part.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land containing by admeasurement about 506 square yards situate at Palli Hill near Bandra bearing Survey No. 18 and non-agricultural Survey No. 109 in the Danda line in the Island of Salsette Registration Sub-district at Bandra and District Thana and bounded on the North by the property of Muiraj Khatau, on the East by the property firstly described, on the South and West by the land of Muiraj Khatau both which premises firstly and secondly described are delineated on the plan annexed to the conveyance dated 9th March, 1920 and thereon surrounded by a red coloured boundary line together with the messuage, tenement and buildings erected on the property firstly described together also with full and free right of way to and from the said lands with or without horses carts and carriages along the road on the South-East side of the said lands from the main Road running along the ridge of Palli Hill and leading to the Bungalow and the said lands with the right to have a carriage entrance opening on the said road from any part of the said lands.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANIZED PIPES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Karimbhai Abdulhussein & Co. of Bhaji Pala Lane.

250 pieces galvanized pipes each 3/4" and 1".

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 17th October, 1923.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.

(Government Registered.)
14, Apollo Street,
Opposite Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF STATE JEWELLERY.

Mortgagers Kampashana Thakore Shaheb Madansingji Mansingji had pawned their jewellery to Seth Leherchand Jaychand and Co., which they are incapable to withdraw the same.

The below articles will be sold by the Public Auction as a BONA-FIDE SALE on THURSDAY, 18th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m.

LISTS OF JEWELLERY.

Crown set in diamond and ruby, Crest set in diamond and emerald, precious necklaces collars, three lines of necklaces, bangles, bracelets, roses, diamond earring, single diamond ring, chain and pearl necklaces, containing one, two and three lines, etc., etc.

Property on view from this day.

Catalogue will be sent on demand.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for buyers.

Buyers are at liberty to test the jewellery by their own jewellers.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th October, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT in the Process Department, only those who have previous experience in half tone and line block making need apply with testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—Gujrati Hindoo GRADUATE to coach a grown up man in English one hour daily 5 to 6 afternoon. Apply stating lowest terms. Box No. 9759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8753

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES everywhere for Brass and German silver Nutcrackers, samples per V. P. P. of Rs. 6. Apply CHHAGANLAL DAMODAR, Mullameel Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)
A R8752

AGENTS WANTED in every province of India, Burma and Ceylon, for the sale of a well-known Boot Polish—"Bear" Brand manufactured in India. Liberal Commission to energetic Agents. Apply THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 122, Great Western Buildings, Fort, Post Box No. 670, Bombay.
A R8757

WANTED A SALESMAN Experienced in piecegoods, cutlery, glassware, and sundries, well versed in Export and Import business and correspondence. Excellent prospects and handsome salary. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8722

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from respectable and influential parties from all parts of the Bombay Presidency (including the Central Provinces and Berar, and the Nizam's Dominions) to act as Agents in the Mofussil for Fire Insurance Business for a progressive Insurance Company. For terms and full particulars, please apply to Box No. 9755 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8727

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accomodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.
A

WANTED—Respectable INDIAN CONTRACTORS firm requires one OVERSEER or SUPERVISOR to look after extensive works of Building construction and bridge work. Persons with experience of Reinforced concrete work preferred. Work at present at Ahmedabad, good pay and bonus. Only experienced men need apply to LT.-COL. AMIR AHMED, 64, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.
A R8746

WANTED— The B.E.S. & T. Co. require an ENGINEER to take charge of a shift in their Power Station. Applications are invited from Engineers who have received a thorough training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and have had experience in the operation of Water Tube Boilers, Turbo Generators and H.T. Switchgear. Applicants should state their age and salary required, whether married, give brief details of their experience and enclose copies of recent testimonials. Applications for the appointment should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER, Post Box No. 192, Bombay, and endorsed "Charge Engineer."
A 17837

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Young Muslim Graduate, fresh from England—brilliant speaker, fluent writer, offers his serices for National Cause on a living wage. Any demand? Please write to Box No. 9758, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8751

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8755

TO LET IMMEDIATELY for Office, first floor, Cassinath House, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort. Apply MEHERJEE B. CASSINATH, 5, Oak Lane, Fort.
C R8746

TO LET.—FLATS and ROOMS, Essak Building, Naigan Cross Road, close to Tram and both Ry. stations. Enquire in IRANI'S SHOP.
C R8666

TO BE LET—At Sussex Road, near Victoria Garden, opposite Pinto Mansion, 1st Floor, one front Room 20 by 20 and three big rooms, one Varanda. Very airy site for any caste. Rent Rs. 100. Enquire within the Bungalow.
C R8750

TO LET FLATS at Yusuf Buildings, Mount Road, Mazagaon, near Tram Terminus. Westerly breeze, with electric lights and up-to-date accommodation. Rent moderate. Blocks of three rooms with kitchen Rs. 100/-, four rooms with kitchen Rs. 130/- and five rooms with kitchen Rs. 140/- respectively. Motor garage accommodation for two motors, rent Rs. 40/-. Apply to Mr. BANDUKWALLA, at the premises.
C R8737

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16689

FLOOR TILES.

FLOOR TILE—Floor tiles made in beautiful colours and patterns. Can be seen laid in first class buildings in Bombay and Karachi. Write to BHARAT PATENT TILES, CO., 220, Cherabazaar, Bombay Tel. 5436.
C17689

OPTICO—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Wilson Goggles, Bishop Chains and Ribbons.
N R8545

"Our food was greasy, our dyspepsia great
We cursed the Butler and sacked his Mate
Till cooking with COCOGEM
was started by the mem'

Now the Doctor's forgotten and we clean our plate"

As. 11½ per lb. in 6lb. Tins. Delivery Free. TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin.
T 17644

KASHMIR SUPPLIES,—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yards by 24 inches). Rs. 9 per coat length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8655

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7	75, 90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120,	135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	175
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	190
Underwood 5, latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	190
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	240
Gujarati Remington 9, little used,	190

Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs. NICOLLS and COMPANY, Typewriter Experts Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road.

TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second hand typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One STEAM CONDENSING ENGINE 300 P.H.P. (Secondhand) in excellent condition. Boiler Pressure 160lbs. Coal consumption 1.5 guaranteed. Low cost for erection. Open to inspection and offers. Apply Box No. 9740, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R8691

FOR SALE.—9 B. H. P. OIL ENGINE 14 in. verticle FLOUR MILLS, 15 tons BONE CRUSHING MACHINE and small hand grinders: "A1" ENGINEERING CO., Pot Box No. 2124, Bombay.
K R8668

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1896—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE ELECTIONS—THE INDIAN CANDIDATE AND RETURNING OFFICER by E.L. Hammond C.B.E., I.C.S. With a foreword by Edwin S. Montague, the late Secretary of State for India. A book which anyone who has any official dealings with the elections must have. Rs. 20. Of all Booksellers.
L R8738

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

HUDSON—Super Six—1920 Model—Wir wheels. Perfect running order. Going Cheap. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD Hughes Road Bombay.
JA 17685

FINANCIAL.

WANTED Rs. 1,000 immediately, on Personal Security. Payable by monthly instalments, with good interest whatever you require. Apply Box No. 9756, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R8733

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of castor seeds, bags of mustor seeds, bags of jawari, bags of dall, bags of rice bags of dhana, bdles of gunnybags, empty wooden casks bundles of iron bars, cases of bangles, cases of locks, cases of luggage, cases of glass panes, cask of powder, bundles of coir ropes, cases of empty bottles, cases of machinery, bundles of brassware, cases of slate pencils, bundle of ridging, bundle of G I sheets, empty iron drums, case of forms, bundle of cloth, bundle of papers, cases of chalk sticks, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of jogree, bundles of cotton, case of hinges, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required, however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th October, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by Messrs. Devji Kanji and others well-known makers, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wallace Street next to Excelsior Cinema, Fort, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, teakwood sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, John Robert's full sized Billiard table with cues, balls, marking board, etc., complete, mirror back full size sideboard, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans, and lamps, velvet piled-drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs fancy cabinets, ice box, writing tables, tapestry lined silver show case, book cases, reclining sofas, full iron framed Cottage Piano (by Messrs. Rose and Co.), single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, Underwood typewriter, aluminium utensils, etc., etc

The property of the Officers of the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, mahoganized dining table, leather lined dining chairs, billiard table, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room carpets, brass and iron beds cottage piano, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd October 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sandhurst House next to Taj Mahal Hotel, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, leather lined dining chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, carved pier and centre tables, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans and lamps, velvet piled drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ice box, writing tables, tapestry lined silver show case, glass door book cases reclining sofas, English cottage piano billiard table, mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. J. F. Flewker.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES POLISHING PAPER.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 22nd October 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

3 cases Polishing Paper, 55 Rolls in each case, per s. s. "City of Bristol."

Bombay, 17th October 1923.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
THE LONDON
SYNCOPATING ORCHESTRA
2 hours of Vocal and Musical Hilarity.
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
JELFS featuring HENRY AINLEY.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"THE WARE CASE"
Featuring
MATHESON LANG.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, and 9-30 p. m.
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE."

HAVE
YOU
SEEN
A WOMAN
WHO WAS
NEVER KISSED
?

Cinema Majestic
Presents THIS WEEK AGAIN
Maharastra Film Co's
SINHGADH
a historic masterpiece.
POPULAR PRICES
TIME—AS USUAL.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Presents
THIS WEEK
HOOT GIBSON
IN HIS LATEST PICTURE
RIDING WILD
Supported by
EDNA MURUPHY
Riding wild over the edge of the world because a boy had become a man and a girl...
SEE IT TO-NIGHT with
A CENTURY COMEDY
featuring
BABY PEGY
Time—RATES AS USUAL.

Stay only till October end.
Balwant Sangit Mandli.
GRANT ROAD RIPHON THEATRE.
Wednesday 17th October 1923, at 8 p. m.
"Bhawbandhan"
by late Mr. R. G. Gadkari.
Friday 19th October 1923, at 3 p. m
Saturday 20th October 1923, at 8 p. m.
Sunday, 21st October 1923, at 3 p. m,
NEW PLAY]. [NEW PLAY
"Vedyacha Bazar."
G. K. PARCHURE,
General Manager, B. S. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
A Superb Universal Comedy-Drama To-Night—This Week.
SINGLE-HANDED
5 Reels—featuring the popular Hero
HOOT GIBSON
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "Sunny Gym" featuring
BROWNIE THE DOG.
And also the International News Showing Dempsey, the Champion Boxer in training, a million dollar oil tank blaze, etc.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE.
GRANT ROAD NOVELTY CINEMA TRAM TERMINUS
TELEPHONE No. 40106.
COMMENCING SATURDAY 13TH OCTOBER.
TO-NIGHT! *EVERY NIGHT!!*
UNIVERSAL'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION
THE WOMAN UNDER COVER
A Photo-Thriller with Great Dramatic Power & Heart Appeal
Featuring the Adorable Screen Actress
FRITZI BRUNETTE
Supported by an All-star cast.
How much money does it take to buy off a Newspaper when the CITY EDITOR LOVES the GIRL REPORTER who Scooped the Town?
The City Editor of the LEADER wrote his own WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT and submitted it to the Girl Reporter for her Approval.
The World may End, Death may stalk Abroad, but the Paper must go to Press.
See the Life of a Newspaper "Sob-Sister" vividly portrayed by FRITZI BRUNETTE in the Woman Under Cover.
"Let me be your City Editor "He said," you will always be on the front page of my heart" she told him, and THEY WENT TO PRESS FOR ETERNITY.
The Programme includes a Two-Reel Universal Comedy
"A MONKEY MOVIE STAR"
Featuring JOE MARTIN.
Daily 4 Shows—3-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.). Sat. Sun. & Holidays Special Matinee Show at 3-30 P.M.
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda
Established 1913.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
New Elphinstone Theatre.
ON
Wednesday 17th October 1923 (at 8-30 p. m.)
MANAPMAN Act V.
New Play!! New Play!! New Play.
Friday 19th October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
ASHA—NIRASHA.
Saturday 20th October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Sunday 21st October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Tuesday 23rd October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
ASHA—NIRASHA.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ART
FINE ART EXHIBITION
(UNDER THE AUSPICES OF)
PHADKE'S FINE ART WORKS
NOW OPENED
AT RAMBAG, NEAR C. P. TANK (BOMBAY).
A grand display of Fine Arts comprising works of well-known artists in Bombay along with the Annual Show of moving wax models by Phadke's Fine Art Works and other interesting and rare exhibits from the famous collection of Seth Purshottam Vishram Mawji.
The Exhibition is visited by hundreds every day.
You cannot afford to miss it.
Time from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m.
Admission As. 4 (Half rate for children.)

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The most powerful Historical picture ever produced before by Kohinoor
DON'T MISS TO SEE!
THE DESTINY
OR
KARMA-DEVI
Daily 2-6, 8-15, & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CAN SUCH AN HUMBLE BEING AS A
SLAVE
HAVE SUCH
A RICH POSSESSION
AS A
SOUL
?

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16

B C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/516.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 481.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 531.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 521.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 226.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 326.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.54.
London—Paris Frcs 73.60.
London Switzerland Frcs 25,20.
London—Brussels Frcs 85.60.
London—Rome Liras 99.00.
London—Berlin Marks 18,000 Millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE.
Very Steady market.

	London, Oct. 15
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 13/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4/11/1 Fair.
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/16 Steady.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 16. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 11/37
Bank Demand	1-4 3/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 5/8
Fos. Demand	480
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	226
Japan	158 1/2
Singapore	173

Market—Steady.

	London, Oct. 15.
Rentes 3 per cent.	56
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/16
" " 2 months hence	31 1/16

Closing Tone of Silver:-Little India buying Steady
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4
er cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London. Oct. 15.
Exchange on London in Paris	73.70
" " " " Germany	17,000,000,000
" " " " Italy	98 67
Stockholm	17,14
Christiania	29,28
Amsterdam	11.55
Switzerland	25.24
	Yesterday.
Belgium	87 30
Athens	290.00
	New York Oct. 15.
Demand Bills	4.53.50

DISCOUNTS.

	London. Oct. 15.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rents 5 per cent	28 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London. Oct. 16.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 91
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 5/16
Consols 2 1/2%	" 55 3/4
Bupee Paper 3 1/2%	43
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 1/2 "
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/2 "

	London, Oct. 15
Conversion Loan	£ 79 1/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	102 7/8
7 per cent " "	118 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/13/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13/3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 24/15/0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/15/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24/14/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/9/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/9/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 77/2/0.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Bar gold ready, s. 91-1.
Silver ready, d. 31-7.
Silver forward ,d. 31-1.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet India bought America sold, China was a seller at higher rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Ready:—24—15—

	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Vaida	25—0—6	24—15—0	24—15—0
Asho	25—0—3	24—14—9	24—14—9
Kartak			

Teji Mandi.

Asho	0—2—0
Kartak	0—5—3

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Ready:—79—8—0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida.				
Asho	79—13—0	—	79—8—0	79—8—0
Kartak	77—12—0	—	77—8—0	77—8—0

TejiMandi.

Asho	0—10—0
Kartak	1—10—0

Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 63/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/2.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan 90/3.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/11.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/7.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs 101/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Market closed weak.
The following are the closing rates:—

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong Bank	" 123 1/2
National Bank	" 44 1/2
Eastern Bank	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	" 13 1/4

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 79, Central 26/12 and Eastern 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 442/8, By. Cotton 635, By. Dyeing 930, Bradbury 550, Century 468/12, Cent.-India 502/8, Colaba Land 180, Coorla 160, Crescent 268/12, Dawn 625, Edw. Sassoon 230, Elphiston 60, Fazulbhoy 815, Finlay 550, F. Petit 1200, Gokak 135, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 570, Jamshed Mfg. 190, Kastoorchand 240, Khatao 390, Kilachand Mills 10/8, Kohinoor 1600, Laxmi Cotton 4750 xd., Madhavrao Scd. 80, Madhowji 232/8, Mathuradas 360, M. Petit 3250 xd., Meyer Sassoon 175, Morarji 4200, New Great Great 520, New City 335, Pabani 415, Pearls 547/8, Phoenix 495 Shapurji 227/8, Simplex 358/12, Standard 1600, Swan 735, Swadeshi 508/12, Tata Mill 420 and Vishnu Cotton 1700 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 300 B. Burma 350, B. Burma N. I. 86/4, Bt. Burma Pet. 4/8, B. Tramway 93/12, B. Steam 101/4, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord. 105, Katni Defd. 360, New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 32/8 Tata Iron Ord. 31/4, Tata Iron Defd. 107/8, Tata Hydro 650 and Scindia Steam 7/8.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 16th October, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	572/8	—	—	570
Colaba	—	—	—	180
Crescent	272/8	—	267-8	267/8
Kohinoor	1600	—	—	1600
Nagpore Ordy	510	511/4	501-4	502/8
New Great	520	—	517-8	520
Pearl	652/8	—	648-12	647/8
Phoenix	—	—	—	495
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	635
Bombay Dyeing	940	—	927-8	927/8
Sir Shapurji	227/8	—	—	227,8
Simplex	363/12	—	355	358/12
Swan	—	—	—	735
Swadeshi	518/12	—	510	508/12
Century	575	—	460-8	470
Alcock	—	—	—	300
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	72/8
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	105
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	360
Tata Steel Defd	111/4	—	105	106/4
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	31/4
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10/4
Bombay Burma Old.	—	—	—	350
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	86/4
Bombay Steam Ordy.	—	—	—	107/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	—	—	—	93/12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	25
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	32/8

TREASURY REPORT.

Cas hBalances of the Government of India (In thousands of rupees).

Balance on	30th June 1923.	31st July 1923.
In District Treasuries	3,39,53	3,28,13
With the Imperial Bank of India	12,53,69	29,48,49
Totsl	15,93,22	32,76,62
Balance on	31st Aug. 1923.	30th Septr. 1923.
In District Treasuries	3,18,91	3,29,73
With the Imperial Bank of India	23,11,91	15,75,60
Total	26,30,82	19,05,33

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 16.

A further substantial advance of 68 to 76 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on speculative buying and short covering on reports of heavy rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Liverpool has been reported 34 to 45 points higher.

Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 15th October (4-50 p.m.) as under:—

"Despite to-day's advance, we see no reason to change our opinion of higher prices in future. Crop accounts bad."

The cause of the recent sharp advance in America is apparently due to unfavourable weather but considering that nearly 50 per cent. of the crop must by now have already been ginned and a further percentage picked within the ginning compounds it seems to us that the damage to the crop resulting from the weather can be insignificant. Consequently we attribute the advance to be unjustified and not likely to be maintained especially as the demand is likely to be checked at this level of prices.

As regards the local market, whilst we see no reason at present to change our bullish views concerning the probable course of prices in the more distant future, we are inclined to believe that the advance has gone far enough and that the Trade in general will be unable to follow the advance, so that we anticipate a reaction at any moment in the near future. When once the new crop begins to move there is likely to be a considerable amount of hedge selling from upcountry which would be sufficient to temporarily depress the market, and it is for this reason that we would recommend our friends to sell in strong markets only. The demand for ready cotton is fairly satisfactory and nice quality lots are readily saleable

Owing to continued advance in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened strong this morning at Rs 532 i.e. Rs. 4½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening of the session on profit taking and selling by jobbers and shroffs the market declined to Rs. 526½. Around this level a prominent Indore Operator and a well-known Japan House were free buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 531. General selling caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 525 the rate quoted at p.m. being Rs. 530½. The bazar finally closed at Rs 527. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 526½, declined to Rs. 524 on selling by Cutcha Candy brokers, and closed easy at Rs 524½ at 6 p.m. Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 482 and gradually declined to Rs. 479. Around this level Offices and a Japan House bought and the values improved to Rs. 482 the rate ruling at 4 p.m. being Rs. 481½. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 479 and went down to Rs. 476, but again improved to Rs 480½ on Commission Houses buying. F G Bengal December/January was quoted Rs. 415 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand from Exporters and local spinners was moderate. About 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 p.m.

		Bombay, Octr. 16
Fully Good Broach	April/May	524 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	413
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	477
Fine Oomra	Mar./	475

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, 16th October, 1923.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	528
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	418
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	479
Fine Oomra	March	477

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

New York market, 15th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
29.19	Oct.		29.95	+76
28.58	Dec.		29.33	+75
28.08	Jan.	28.77+69	28.80	+72
28,15	Mar.	28.85+69	28.87	+71
28,17	May		28.85	+68

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 28.88, lowest 28.55, range .35 points. Short covering and speculative buying on heavy rains in Texas and Oklaboma, meeting long liquidation on advances.

Liverpool market, 15th Oct. 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
16.55	Oct.		16.80	+45
15.72	Jan.	15.95+23	16.01+29	16.12 +40
15.50	Mar.	15.75+25	15.75+25	15.87 +37
15.28	May			15.62 +34
17.30	Jan.	Egyptian		17.60 +30

Telegraphic market advices: Large market, short covering, general buying on reports of bad weather. Forecast: unsettled in the western belt. January highest 16.17, lowest 15.91, range .26 points.

COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 15. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN Future prices :—

Mid. Americans Spot Fair enquiry		17.25
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		18.50
New York, 11 a. m.	Jan.	28-77 28-81
(As known in Liverpool at Closing time.)	Mar.	28-85 28-86
	May	28-83 28-86
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	28-91
" " " "	Jan.	28-54

	Liverpool, Oct. 15. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct. 16.80—45
	Jan. 16.12—30
	Mar. 15.87—37
	May 16.62—34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 15 To-day's Prices
Oct.	16.88 +53
Nov.	—
Dec.	16.08+20
Jan.	16.33 +21
Feb.	16.84 +24
Mar.	15.70 +20
April	—
May	15.49+21
June	—
July	15.13+20
Aug.	—
Sept	—
Egyptians. Jan.	17.45
Mar.	17.62
May.	17.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 15. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	16.80+45
Nov.	16.45+46
Dec.	16.31+43
Jan.	16.12+40
Feb.	15.99 +39
Mar.	15.87+37
April	15.75+37
May	15.62 +34
June	15.45 +34
July	15.25 +32
Aug.	14.80+27
Sept	13 20 +22

Tone.—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 15. Today's Price.
Oct.	17.51 +30
Nov.	17.53+30
Dec.	17.59+30
Jan.	17.60 +30
Feb.	17.66 +31
Mar.	17.72 +32
April	17.78 +33
May	17.84+35
June	17.86 +36
July	17.86+34
Aug.	17.86+34
Sept.	17.86 +34

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Oct. 15.
M. G. Bengal Good	10.00
" " Fully Good	10.40
" " Fine	10.80
No. 1 Comra. Good	10.95
" " " Fully Good	11.45
" " " Fine	11.95
M. G. Broach, Good	12.70
" " Fully Good	13.10
" " Fine	13.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	9.90
" " Fully Good	10.30
" " Fine	10.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Oct. 15.
Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	37,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " Continent	11,000
Futures at New York Oct.	29.95+76
" " " Dec.	29.32+74
" " " Jan.	28.80+72
" " " Mar.	28.87+72
" " " May	28.85+68
Spot Cotton at New York	30.48+75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.25 +87
Futures " " Jan.	28.68+70
" " " Mar.	28.85+70
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 3/16
Silver—Foreign mined.	65 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON COLOSING PRICES,

	New York, Oct. 15. To-day's prices.
Futures at New York.	Oct. 29.95+76
	Jan. 28.80+72
	Mar. 28.87+62
	May 28.75+68

WHEAT.

London, Oct, 15

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. Cargo J. F, Paid	41 5/8
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	28/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Sellers	43/3
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41

Tone—Quite.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 2 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 10 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	14 10 0
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 10 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	64 0 0	13 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 6 9	
Linseed, April/May	12 13 3	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 D/J.	15 8 0	

SEEDS

London, Oct. 15.

RAPESEED, Feroseopre Real Bold per ton O/N. Sellers Dull	£ 17 2/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	20 1/8
" J/F Sellers	16 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED—Limited business	
LINSEED Bombay per Ton O/N Sellers	21 7/8
TONE OF LINESEED—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N-D quoted	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N sellers	£ 17 3/8

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 15.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Done	21
Tone—Quiet,	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Nov.-Dec. Done	40/9
" Jan/Apl. Value	37 3/8

METALS.

	London, Oct. 16.
English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 81
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 19 net F.O.B.
Copper Standard G.M.B.	—
Copper best English Selected	—
TIN BLOCK	—
Tin Block	£ 203 3/8

BRASS.

	Bombay, Oct. 16. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 8 0
Brass	1/	66 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Oct. 16. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	74 8 0
Copper	1/	74 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		58 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 0 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta No-Dec. Sellers	25/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay No-Dec. Sellers	25/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi No-Dec. Sellers	25/10

Tone—Molders Very Firm Asking Higher.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 16.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec.	13 1/4
Tone—Dull	
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct.	14 1/4
Tone—Flat on increase London Stocks to 57,17	

FREIGHT.

London, Oct. 15.

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	14

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 16. per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 4
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
David	No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 0
Japan	No. 42/2	1 10 3
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	Ne, 32	1 7 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

	1923-24.	1922-23.	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 12th October to 15th October, 1923.	5324	1653	+3671
Receipts from 1st September, 1923 to 15th October 1923	46954	43851	+3103
Shipments for the bi-week from 12th Oct, to 15th October, 1923.			
Europe	9260	715	+8545
China Japan and Coast Ports	2012	700	+1312
Total	11272	1415	+9857
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1923 to 15th Oct. 1923.			
Europe	95888	42953	+52935
China	10612	1064	+ 9548
Japan	41921	32107	+ 9814
Coast Ports*	24s2*	3655	— 1173
Total	180903	79719	+61124
Afloat in harbour Europe	12311	2271	+10040
" China, Japan and Coast Ports	55	15817	—31576

* Including 212 bales for U. S. of America.

NOTE:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

RECEIPTS.

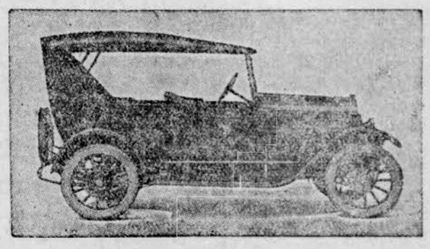
Bombay, Octr 16.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th Octr 1923.

Cotton	1126 Bales
Wheat	17588 Qrts.
Linseed	10632 "
Rape, etc	7246 "

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co. Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1717.

FOR SALE—

A saw mill with 2 portable steam engines specially erected for manufacturing railway wooden keys of B. B., G. I. P. and others.

For details apply to:—

RATILAL K. DESAI., B. A.

Mehmedabad, (Dt. Kaira.)

Gingellyseed	607	"
Poppyseed	1027	"
Groundnuts	1325	"
Castorseed	6969	"
Rice	776	"
Myrabollams	1237	"
Cottonseed	9167	"
Mowraseed	327	"
Gram	2087	"
Juwar	1297	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1130	"
Bajri	396	"
Coal	295	
Two days' total.		Tons.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The quotations are:—
Healds Wire Rs. 4/8/0
Healds Plastic Rs. 26
Reeds steel Rs. 0/4/0
Healds 15/40s Rs. 1/14/0
Inter ring tubes 16" Rs. 24
Inter ring tubes 7" Rs. 22
Ring Bobbins 5" Black Rs. 2/3/0
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 8
Pirns Weft 6" Rs. .
Roller cloth 16oz. Rs. 8/8/0
Flannel sizing Rs. 4/4/0 (66")
Card cans Rs. 4.
Weft grates Rs. 24.
Bandings scroll Rs. 1/3/0 (1")
Bandings spindle Rs. 1/5/0
Ropes-3-ply Rs 2/2/0

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

To-day's quotations are:—
Maize starch Rs. 15/8/0
Potatoe starch Rs. 15 (Dutch)
Sago flour Rs. 13/4/0
Chloride of Magnesium Rs. 2/12/0
Chloride of Lime Rs. 15/4/0
Muriatic zinc Rs. 25
Blue stone Rs. 32/8/0
Sulphate of Megnesium Rs. 3/8/0
Sulphate of iron Rs. 5.
Salt Amline Rs. 0/9/6
Tartar emetic Rs. 0/12/0
Sodium Bichromate Rs. 39
Potassium Bichromate Rs. 48
Acetate lead white Rs. 50
Sodium Sulphide 62 per cent Rs. 15/4/0
Soda Caustic 76 per cent Rs. 19
Soda ydrosulphide Rs. 1/12/0 (English)
Ammonium Liquor Rs. 0/14/0
Turkey red oil 50 per cent Rs. 24.
Litharge flake Rs. 41.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Lion Assurance Co. Ltd. was held on Tuesday at the Company's head office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, No. 2 Naginlal Maganlal presiding. The press was excluded from the meeting but a report was supplied after the meeting was over, from which the following is extracted:—

It will be seen from the Revenue Account that Gross Premium Income for the year ending 31st March 1923, amounts to Rs. 4,31,863.15-11 which is an increase of Rs. 36,783-15-5 over that of the previous year. The Total Premium Income on the business accepted amounts to Rs. 4,31,863-15-11 of this amount, Re-insurances were effected for the sum of Rs. 2,60,434-12-2; thus the nett premium earned by the Company is Rs. 1,71,429-3-9. The Revenue Account, after deducting the Brokerage, Claims paid and outstanding Management expenses, and other charges as well as further Rs. 8,240-2-0 for preliminary Expenses amounting to Rs. 2,60,675-2-10, from the total Revenue Income which amounts to Rs. 3,15,018-0-3, there remains a balance of Rs. 54,342-13-5 of which the Directors propose to transfer to the Fire Reserve Fund for unexpired Risks Rs. 17,560-15-0 being 40 per cent. on unexpired Risks.

THE GERMAN WIRELESS SERVICE.

Germany has organised an elaborate wireless telegraph service with the different countries of the world. Wireless telegraphy is also quite common in Germany itself. Now the question of wireless telephone is being taken up seriously. This scheme, if properly developed, will have wonderful effects. Private individuals, will be able to bear political speeches, popular lectures, concerts, music etc. in their own homes. The German Government is going to put its wireless service—at fixed hours—at the disposal of a number of experts to carry on experiments. Political speakers, scientists and artists will be invited to cooperate with the experts. Every German citizen will be allowed to hire the wireless telephone on fixed charges. Permission must be obtained from the Post Office.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on Elections, Khatav Building, Girgaon, 6 p.m.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to be presented with an address by the Cotton Trade of Bombay at the G. I. P. Rly. Goods-yard (opposite the Colaba Cotton Exchange) at 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta's lecture on "How India is Bled White?", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. Jayakar to preside.

Lecture on Elections, Hararwala Building, De Lisle Road, 9 p.m.

Sir C. Setalvad and Mr. J. Dwarkadas' lectures on Elections, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Adjourned meeting of B. P. C. C. Council, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 18.

GANDHI DAY.

Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

Ladies' meeting, re. Gandhi Day, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers of the European Constituency for the Bombay Legislative Council.

Inter. M.B. B.S. Exmn. Results. University Hall 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 19.

Dussera: Bank and Postal holiday.

S. S. "Delta" with mails of 4th instant expected at 6 p.m.

Dr. Dadachanji's lecture, re. Legislative Council, West End Cinema, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 20.

S. S. "Mantua" with English mail leaves at 2 p.m.

National Marathi High School gathering, Green Villa, Grant Road, 4 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	—

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will teominate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pi arriving there at 13-30.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 17 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 15m.
Oct. 18 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 34m. Sunset 6h 15m.
Oct. 19 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 34; Sunset 6h 14m
Oct 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 14m
Oct 21 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 13m

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Both Colombo wires are restored.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 17th instant, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.).

They are required to assemble in Room No. 87, just opposite the lift on the first floor of the High Court Building.

AMALGAMATED TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A provisional committee meeting of the Tenants' Association was held on Sunday morning at Mr. Wanes's bungalow, Apollo Bunder, when Mr. J. Abeyman presided. At the outset, the question of amalgamation was finally discussed by those who represented the sister concerns in Bombay and it was decided to have an Amalgamated Tenants' Association, to represent the views of all classes of tenants in order to strengthen their own cause.

It was decided to have the first general meeting of the Amalgamated Tenants' Association on Tuesday the 30th instant at 6.15 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, near Museum.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday the 19th October 1923, will be a Post Office holiday or account of "Dasera". All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the Sub and branch offices in account with it will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The Telegraph branches of the combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

HOURS OF POSTING FOR SATURDAY MAIL

Friday the 19th October 1923, being a Post Office holiday, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the Homeward English Mail sailing on Saturday the 20th October, 1923.

Unregistered correspondence up to 12 noon on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article—from 12 noon to p.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to—6 p.m. on Thursday and between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article—from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence for the United Kingdom only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article—from 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Parcels up to—6 p.m. on Thursday.

Money Orders up to—3 p.m. on Thursday.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

KHADI PROPAGANDA.

Since the Delhi Session of the Congress greater interest is being taken by the Workers of the above Committee in Khadi propaganda. On Sunday the 7th instant the workers were hawking Khadi throughout the day, along the Lower Parel, Worli and Parbhadevi areas from morning 7-0 to evening 7-0. Again last Sunday, they were out hawking Khadi all over Mahim, Dharavi, Kurla, Sion and Khada Matunga. More workers are needed to push on the Khadi work, especially on Sundays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Delta" with the mails from London of 4th instant left Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 15th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday the 19th instant.

The O S K steamer "Borneo Maru" from Japan ports sailed from Singapore on the 15th inst. and will arrive in Bombay via Colombo on the 27th instant with general cargo.

The O S K steamer "Himalaya Maru" left Moji on the 14th instant and is due in Bombay via intermediate ports on the 9th November with general cargo.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held to-day in the rooms of the Association at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Swaraj Party will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at Hararwalla Building, DeLisle Road, Chinchpokly when Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. K. Mehta, Balubhai Desai, Dr. Vohra and others will address the meeting on the forthcoming Council Elections.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

"The Chairman and Members of the Reception Committee appointed by the Cotton Trade of Bombay have issued invitations to meet the Hon. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) when an address of welcome will be presented to him in honour of the conferment of Knighthood on him by His Majesty the King-Emperor."

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Only 20 nominations have been received for 20 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee till Sunday the 14th instant which was the last day of nomination. There will be therefore no election to-day (Wednesday) as announced before. Names of the 20 candidates, thus duly elected are as follows:—

M. M. H. J. M. Chotani; M. R. Jayakar; K. Natarajan; N. H. Balgaumwalla; A. H. S. Khatri; Jethalal V. Vora; A. H. M. Abba; Haji D. Elias; J. A. Gandhi; V. Fulchand; S. K. Thakkar; N. D. Upadhyay. M. C. Shangir; Haji E. J. Patel; M. Karsondas; K. K. Master; B. N. Mehisheri; D. K. Mehta; Shrimati Kooverbai Devji; Shrimati Ratanbai B. Mehisheri.

"HOW INDIA IS BLED WHITE."

To-day (Wednesday) under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will deliver a public lecture on "How India is Bled White", at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

SWARAJ PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the open compound near Khatav Building, Girgaum Tram Terminus, Bombay, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel will preside. Sjts. Jamnadas Mehta, B. Desai, Nariman, Gandhi, Drs. Vora, Velkar and others will speak on the "Coming Elections." All are cordially invited. Special accommodation for ladies.

ARAB WAFD OF PALESTINE

The Arab Wafd of Palestine is expected to reach Bombay to-morrow (the 18th instant) at 9 a.m. at Ballard Pier. All Mussulmans of Bombay are requested to be present at the docks to accord it a warm reception.

NINETEENTH GANDHI DAY.

A ladies meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.) under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on the occasion of the Nineteenth Gandhi Parva, when Messrs. Jeshalal Vhora and L. G. Khare will speak. A Swadeshi Exhibition will be held as usual.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Khadi Samiti, the Gandhi Day will be celebrated tomorrow (18th October) in the Saraswat Cooperative Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The programme consists of:—(1) Continuous spinning demonstration for 24 hours from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. on the following day. (2) Spinning competition for Boys and Girls below 16 years from 6-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. (3) Khadi Hawking by Volunteers. (4) Khadi Stalls from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

All the members as well as volunteers of the Samiti are requested to attend without fail with their friends.

The Competitors in the Spinning Competition must bring their own Charkhas. The Jivan Chakra "A" model will not be allowed in the competition. A Charkha will be given as a Prize to the Winner.

The intending Competitors are requested to send in their names to the Honorary Secretary care of Sjt. R. S. Padbidri, A/3 Saraswat Cooperative Buildings, Gamdevi, as early as possible.

GANDHI DAY & DASSERA.

KHADI & SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the Gandhi Day and Dassera, the 18th and 19th instant a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar from 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) Khadi of all varieties —cheap and durable—from the Gujarat Samiti Depot will be available also cheap glassware, stationery, soaps buttons etc—all Swadeshi

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A public meeting will be held on Friday, (the 19th instant), at the West End Cinema, Charni Road at 10 a.m. (S. T.) when Dr. K. E. Dadachanji will speak on the Constitution, the work done and the work to be done by the Legislative Council. Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia will preside.

INSULIN AND ITS USE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.).

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

Series of tests made at the Pasteur Institute with insulin both of English and American manufacture have revealed that insulin tested within six weeks of the issue by the manufacturing firms has retained only 1-50th or less of its original strength. It will probably be necessary to import insulin in cold storage and to use it immediately on receipt if good results are to be obtained.

It may be necessary to restandardise insulin on its arrival in Burma and if, with precautions such as cold storage, deterioration is in any degree marked its cost will be prohibitive. Insulin is a very delicate physiological product and unless it can be rendered more stable and resistant to tropical climatic conditions it is not likely to come into general use in India. If manufactured in India and stored and distributed with care it might be possible to obtain an effective product, but the subject will require to be very fully investigated.

Through the laudable efforts of the Church of England Chaplains public interest is being aroused in Peshawar in the Indian Church Measure with the idea of ensuring that the Delegates from the Parish who attend the Diocesan Conference, which will vote on the Measure, may be selected and instructed by a well informed Congregation. A series of sermons and public meetings have been arranged so that the matter may be explained and discussed in all its aspects.—(A. P.).

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPERSONATION.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin and a Special jury.)

Emperor.

vs

1. Manikuverbai,
2. Gordhandas Purshotamdas
3. Luxmidas.

The trial of the 3rd accused was continued yesterday the prst and second accused having already pleaded guilty. After Mr. Jinnah had closed the case for the Crown the accused wanted to put in his written statement of defence but his Lordship said that he could not allow the written statement to go in but that the accused, if he wanted to say anything should say it in his own words. Thereupon the accused made the following statements: "I was to go from Bombay to Dakore to meet my step mother, who was coming to Dakore from Mutha. On the 15th of April in the evening accused 2 requested me to go with accused 1, leave her at Baroda and then proceed to Dakore. I had written several postcards to say that I would leave Bombay for Dakore on or about the 19th of April. I agreed to this and accordingly went with her the following morning. Accused 1, was delivered in the train. She then requested me to stay at Baroda for a couple of days as she was very ill and I acceded to her request and stayed at Baroda for a couple of days. On the 22nd of April in the afternoon at about 4 o'clock I started from Baroda for Dakore and reached Dakore the same night.

When accused No. 1 was delivered, I retired to the lavatory. At Bulsar I came out and accused 1, asked me to send a telegram to accused 2 which I did. Then I had to go back to the lavatory as my seat in the compartment had been taken up by the newly born babies. We then got down at Baroda where they were received by Mehta Hiralal with whom accused 1, went to the bungalow while I remained at the station to look after the luggage. Later on I also went to the bungalow with the 'Hamals' who had removed accused 1 to the bungalow. From Baroda I wrote several postcards enquiring whether my mother had arrived at Dakore for if so I would leave Baroda immediately.

Accused 1 had got a telegram from accused 2 addressed to me. Accused - asked me to send a telegram in reply that we were arranging to send Mangal and Hiralal to Bombay and send Laxmi with 500 rupees. I worded the telegram according to accused 1's instruction and did not understand the meaning of the same. I didn't know who Luxmi was. That was what accused 1 told me. I have nothing more to say.

Court—Look at your statement and see if you have forgotten anything.

Accused 3 said "It was suggested to me by accused 2 that he and I should go to Pandharpur during the Easter Holidays as Railway tickets were available at a cheaper rate. In this manner I had gone with accused 2 to Mahableshwar and other places.

At Pandharpur we visited the temple of Vithuba. It is a place for our pilgrimage. We then took bath in the sacred river Bhima. Accused 2 suggested to me a visit to the Foundling Home at Pandharpur. He told me that it was founded by his grandfather-in-law Chatarbuj Morarjee, I accordingly went with him there. The doctor in charge told that it was very late that day. He asked us to come the following day which we did. The doctor showed us over the place then I remained on the verandah looking at the various photos and accused 2 and the doctor went into the doctor's office. I don't know what conversation they had between themselves.

On accused 2 coming out we left I had absolutely no conversation with the doctor. On 3rd April we came to Bombay. On April 16th I got a cheque for Rs. 4,000 from accused 2. That cheque was an order for accused 1 drawn by the Native Sharebroker's Association. It bore Dr. Ponat's attestation. Accused 1 and 2 told me that they had no account in a bank and requested me to cash the cheque for them. I put the cheque into my account, drew the cheque in favour of self and cashed it and paid the monies to accused No 1.

Continuing accused said "I have no concern with this offence and I am innocent."

The case is proceeding.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RENT ACT.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Monji Sunderji (A Firm) ...
..... Appellants (or Plaintiffs.)

vs

Gangadas Motilal...Respondent (Defendant.)

Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in the following judgment of the Acting Chief Justice:—

This is an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Pratt in a suit filed by the plaintiffs for two reliefs against the defendant who is their landlord viz. That it may be declared that the standard rent of the suit premises from the month of July 1922 is Rs. 245 per month and that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs and refund to them the pay to the plaintiffs and refund to them the difference between Rs. 450 per month and the standard rent so fixed which the plaintiffs have paid to the defendant for the months of July, August, September and October 1922. At the outset the plaintiffs were met by the plea raised by the defendant that the amount of standard had been fixed already in another suit which was filed by the present defendant against the present plaintiffs in which the amount of the rent claimed was in respect of the month of June. The learned trial judge held that the suit was barred and accordingly dismissed it.

In support of the appeal preferred by the plaintiffs it has been urged that the view of the trial Court is wrong. It is intended that in the Court of Small Causes the question as to the standard rent arose incidentally and that a declaration now sought with reference to the standard rent of these premises would bet outside the jurisdction of the Court of Small Causes having regard to the provisions of section 19 clause (S) of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act. On the other hand it is urged that in the suit filed by the present defendant in the Court of Small Causes the question as to the standard rent of the premises was decided by that Court and that having regard to the provisions of Section 13 read with Section 2 sub-Section 2 clause (a) of the Bombay Rent Act (II of 1918) it was competent to that Court to decide that question. Further it is urged that the present claim is within the competence of the Small Causes Court and that the issue decided by that Court with reference to the amount of the standard rent operated as *res judicata*. It is contended that though in form the relief claimed is by way of declaration, really it is a suit to recover the difference between Rs. 450 and the amount of the standard rent that may be fixed and that for each of the four months mentioned in the plaint it would be within the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes to deal with the present claim.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

After considering the arguments on both sides his Lordship is satisfied that the view taken by the learned trial judge is right. It is quite clear from the proceedings in the suit filed by the defendant in the Court of the Small Causes that the standard rent in respect of this premises was fixed by the trial Court and then was modified by the Full Court according to the procedure under the Presidency Small Causes Court Act. It is also clear that it was competent to that Court under Section 13 of the Bombay Rent Act to fix the standard rent at such amount, as having regard to the provisions of the Act in the circumstances of the case, it deemed just. The mere fact that the excess amount claimed in the present suit to a different period makes no difference to the plea of *res judicata*. It seems to me that the prayer as to declaration merely gives a form to the suit which would enable the plaintiffs to contend that the suit is outside the scope of the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court having regard to the provisions of section 19 clause (S) of Act XV of 1882 under which that Court has no jurisdiction in respect of suits for declaratory decrees. Looking to the substance of the present claim, I am unable to accept the contention for the plaintiffs that this is in substance a suit for a declaratory decree. It is in substance a suit to recover the amount of money which might be found due to the plaintiffs on the standard rent being re-determined by this Court. In determining the plea of *res judicata* we must look to the substance of the pleadings and not merely to the form, and it is clear that within the meaning of section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code the first Court which determines the stand point between the parties is competent to entertain the present suit in which the same question has been raised again. The only ground upon which the plea of *res judicata* is sought to be made by the plaintiff is that it is not competent to the Small Causes Court to entertain this second suit. If that question is decided against the plaintiffs then there is no ground which can afford an answer to the plea of *res judicata*. It may be that if the amount claimed in any suit exceeding Rs. 2,000 and if in that suit the same question arose as to what the standard rent was, it may be that the finding of the Small Causes Court may not operate as *res judicata*. But with that aspect of the question we are not concerned with the present suit. Taking the claim of the plaintiffs at its highest, the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court is not in any sense exceeded in the present suit.

We therefore affirm the decree of the trial Court and dismiss the appeal with costs.

POLICE OFFICER CHARGED.

MORE DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

JUDGMENT TO-MORROW.

At the adjourned hearing on Tuesday of the case in which Inspector Bird of the Esplanade Police Station was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Essaebhoy Ebrahim, a merchant, on the occasion of the "No-Address to the Governor" demonstration, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Green and other police officers were examined as defence witnesses.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police prosecutor, defended the accused.

Deputy Inspector Green of the Esplanade Police Station was the third defence witness examined. He said on the night of the 25th ultimo a telephone message was received by Inspector Bird (the accused). He produced the "Section Book" in which the message was noted.

Mr. Nariman said that the "Section Book" could not be put in as an exhibit, unless the Commissioner of Police came forward to give evidence in Court. It was stated in the book that the Corporators were nervous on the night in question. He, however, did not object to the book going in as an exhibit.

Continuing the witness said that in consequence of the message Sergeant Priestly, the accused, the witness and Sub-Inspector Parulkar went to the Corporation Hall and saw a large crowd gathered there. They did not interfere with the crowd. The witness had a police baton with him, but the accused had no stick with him. Subinspector Parulkar was in mufti. Generally speaking, the accused did not carry a stick with him. Shortly after they went there, he saw the Commissioner of Police along with two Hindu gentlemen coming out of the hall. The Commissioner's car was outside the portico of the Municipal Building. When the Commissioner of Police came out, the crowd started rushing forward in such a manner that he thought that they were going to make a rush at the car. He then pushed back the crowd in "an ordinary way."

Mr. Nariman: "Your Worship will note the words "ordinary way."

Continuing the witness said the attitude of the crowd was hostile. When the car passed away, the crowd dispersed. The witness was all along quite close to the accused. Mr. Bird only pushed the crowd back and did not assault anybody, because he had no stick with him at the time. They then went back to the Police Station, where he saw a couple of gentlemen dressed in Khadi. He could not say exactly what conversation Mr. Nariman had with the accused at the time. The complaint was half recorded when he went to the Police Station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, the witness said that before he went there, he expected some trouble.

Mr. Nariman: "You expected some force to be used in case of trouble?"

Witness: "Yes, in case of serious trouble, force might have been used."

Mr. Nariman: "You say that the Corporators were nervous at the time and they needed your protection?"

Witness: "Yes."

Magistrate: "Including the Non-co-operators?"

Witness: "Yes, it was our duty to protect the Non-co-operators also." (Laughter.)

Mr. Nariman: "The other police officers took, I suppose, no precautionary measures?"

Witness: "I did not worry at all about other police officers."

Mr. Nariman: "You can't say whether Sub-Inspector Parulkar had a stick with him at the time?"

Witness: "To the best of my knowledge he had no stick with him at the time."

Mr. Nariman: "I want to know why you were particular about Mr. Bird and not about other police officers?"

Witness: "Because I was close to Mr. Bird and my eyes were on him all the time."

Mr. Nariman: "What was the crowd shouting? Were they crying 'Shame, shame'?"

Witness: "There was a horrible noise."

Mr. Nariman: "Very annoying to you?"

Witness: "Police officers can't say whether it was annoying."

Mr. Nariman: "Do you feel annoyance at all particularly when it is made by whitecaps?"

Witness: "I am used to it."

Continuing the witness said that the crowd consisted of ordinary citizens. He was told that somebody had gone to the Municipal Commissioner to make a complaint about the assault.

Mr. Nariman: "Did I charge you with assaulting a Borah at the time?"

Witness: "I don't think that you did. I didn't hear you say so, because I was absolutely fed up with the whole thing."

Continuing Mr. Green deposed that he did not remember whether Mr. Bird enquired of him as to the assault.

Magistrate: "Mr. Nariman, you are the most important witness in this case, and somehow or other you put questions to witness without going into the witness-box."

Mr. Nariman: "Had I not been entrusted with the brief, I would have been a witness in the case."

Continuing the witness said that a number of people said that a Borah had been struck by a police officer.

Re-examined by Mr. Thanawalla, the witness said that in the hubbub that was created by the crowd, a Parsi gentleman told him that a Non-co-operator had been injured.

A POLICE OFFICER DRESSED IN KHADI.

Sub-Inspector Parulkar of the Esplanade Police Station was the next witness examined. He said he was attired in Khadi on the night in question at the Corporation Hall, where he received an information from a Police Constable, who was dressed in Khadi, told him that a Parsi had been assaulted by Hindus and Mahomedans. He had gone to the Corporation Hall under the instructions of his Inspector. He was away from the scene of occurrence. He then went down and saw two Parsis abusing their assailants. Some of the Corporators then came out and requested the crowd to be quiet. At 10-30 p.m. the Commissioner of Police had 'phoned Inspector Bird. He then found Mr. Bird, the last witness and Sergeant Priestly with a party of Police Constables near the portico. The accused had nothing in his hand. He then corroborated the last witness and said that the crowd consisted of 200 to 300 people. He saw the crowd rushing towards the Commissioner's car. Nobody was assaulted by the police officers. He noticed Mr. Nariman there after the departure of the Commissioner of Police. He was about two or three paces from Mr. Bird, when he heard Mr. Nariman speaking to Mr. Bird: "Well, one of your Sergeants assaulted one man." Mr. Bird replied that he did not know anything. He did not see any member of the crowd making complaints to Mr. Nariman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman the witness said he went to the Corporation Hall at 9 p.m.

Mr. Nariman: "You went there in Khadi clothes as the follower of Mahatma Gandhi?" (Laughter.)

Witness: "It was a part of my duty to be in Khadi dress at the time."

Mr. Nariman: "So you deceived your countrymen by wearing the Khadi clothes?"

The witness did not reply.

Mr. Thanawalla: "There is no deception, because he acted under instructions."

Continuing the witness said that the crowd remained outside the hall for about half an hour. If Deputy Inspector Green deposed that the witness went to the scene from the Police Station, after other police officers, he was wrong. He went to the Corporation Hall at 9 p.m. The crowd made such a rush that they were about to fall on the Commissioner's car.

Mr. Nariman: "Three wonderful police officers dispersed the crowd! That shows the docility of the crowd."

Continuing the witness said that Mr. Bird had a big stick with an ordinary knob. The stick was in the room of Mr. Bird.

Mr. Nariman: "So, you say that Mr. Bird has got a stick hanging in his room?"

Witness: "Yes."

The stick was then produced in the Court at this stage. It was very thick having a big knob.

The witness then said that there was no crowd after the Commissioner's car passed away. Mr. Bird enquired of the officers whether anybody was assaulted by anybody.

Mr. Nariman: "You did not say then to Mr. Bird that a Parsi was assaulted by a Hindu?"

Witness: "I told him later on."

Mr. Nariman: "Mr. Parulkar, I know you are in an embarrassed position to give evidence against your superior officer."

Mr. Thanawalla: "I object to the remark. It is quite uncalled-for."

Sub-Inspector Savant, another police officer attached to the Esplanade Police Officer, was next examined. He said he recorded the complaint of the complainant. He did not write down the name of Mr. Bird as the assailant, because the complainant told him that he was assaulted by a European Police Officer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, the witness said that Mr. Bird was not identified by the complainant at the Police Station.

Mr. Nariman: "Did not Mr. Haji tell Mr. Bird at the Police Station that 'Mr. Bird, the complainant points you out as the assailant'?"

Witness: "I didn't hear that. There were many persons at the Police Station at the time."

Continuing the witness said he did not see the wound of the complainant. All the officers, except Mr. Bird, picked up sticks and went to the Corporation Hall.

His Worship then reserved judgment till Thursday next.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which (1) Haridas Kalidas, (2) Yemonji Muluk and (3) Gazi Merwansha were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Mr. Chunilal Bapulal, Manager of the Deshi Natak Samaj, on the 9th of June last.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Messrs. Mohanlal Desai, B. H. Daroowalla and N. H. Parikh, pleaders, defended accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

The facts of the case have already been published in the "Chronicle."

On the case being called out, accused No. 1 was not present in the Court, as he was sentenced to death in the "Champsi Murder Case" in the current Criminal Sessions by Justice Fawcett.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Thanawalla said that he had not received any instructions to withdraw the case against accused No. 1. But as the case was compoundable and the complainant was now willing to settle it, Mr. Thanawalla asked the permission of his Worship to compound the case.

His Worship then allowed the case to be compounded on accused Nos. 2 and 3 undertaking not to molest the complainant in future and paying Rs. 30 in charity.

CORONER'S COURT.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

On Sunday at 6-30 p.m. the level-crossing gates at Santa Cruz were closed as trains were due from both the directions. As soon as the down train passed, Dhanba Ravba (30), a Hindu, ran through an opening across the line and was knocked down by the engine of an up-train. The wheels of the engine and a carriage went over him and the train stopped. Dhanba was taken out from under a second class carriage, put into the same train and brought to J. J. Hospital, Bombay, where he died on Monday.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Dhanba when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A JUROR FINED.

Maganlal Chhabildas, a milk merchant, was fined Rs. 20 by the Coroner on Tuesday for failing to appear as a juror at an adjourned enquiry.

AMMUNITIONS MISSING.

A consignment containing fire-arms addressed to Salebhoy Yusufali was landed from s. s. "Falkenfels" on the 30th August last and kept in No. 8 Shed, Alexandra Dock. An agent of the consignee went to take delivery of the case on the 7th instant when it was taken as usual to the Customs. The seal of Messrs. W. and A. Graham on the case were found intact, but while it was opened, instead of twelve Mann Automobile Pistols in paper cartons only nine were found. The remaining three cartons contained nails.

FOOTBALL

LONDON, Oct. 15.

League Division II:—Southampton nil Stoke one.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

INNISKILLING "B" ..... 8 GOALS.
(Richardson 4, Fagan 2, Madden 1, Kirkpatrick 1).
BENGAL UNITED ..... NIL.

The second division league fixture between the second string of the "Skins" and the Bengal United proved a totally one-sided affair the military team winning comfortably by the substantial margin of 8 goals. Lately their performances have been excellent and their forward line will break any defence to pieces. The Bengalis probably consoled themselves with the fact that the gunners had a worse tanning from the "Skins" on Monday, the score being 9—0. The Bengalis were extremely unfortunate in not being able to obtain the services of some of their best players. Their mighty back and skipper Gupta is laid up with fever and Sinha the dangerous inside-left is also in bed. Bhattacharjee, a good mate in both lines of defence could not get away and Jalaluddin who lately distinguished himself by his brilliant forward play is out of Bombay. In the absence of these four good men the Bengalis were not expected to put up a fight at all and were forced to play with ten men throughout the game. So it was not so great a victory for the "Skins" as that against the Gunners.

The Fusiliers monopolized the attack throughout the game, the Bengalis making an occasional rush and only once was the "Skins'" goalie tested and that also with a feeble shot. Sen, the Bengali goal-keeper was cheered for his excellent saves while Roy and Iyer at back put in some god work. The rest of them had to be satisfied by looking on.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Five minutes after 5-30 the Bengalis kicked off but could not get beyond the 10 yard-circle. The "Skins" were on the offensive straightway but made no serious attempts to score. Finlay passed to Richardson who shot wide. Madden on the left wing did a good run and centred to Richardson who headed the ball in. Sen was quick enough to push it out but it hit Richardson who was rushing and went in. (1—0.) From the kick-off Madden again got away and sent across to Irvin but the latter could not find his mark. The Bengalis now for the first time in ten minutes got past the military halves but Martin was not to be beaten. Finlay got possession and was running through but Sampat the Bengali's centre-half tackled at the cost of a corner which proved abortive. Sen was now tested several times in quick succession and stood the test well. He cleared with tall kicks and showed great judgment. He can hardly be blamed for the tall score as most of them were scored from close-quarters. Richardson who was in a scoring mood got through the Bengali defence with some clever dodges and beat Sen with a hot one. (2—0.) Madden was responsible for the third goal which he scored with a direct left kick off a long pass from the right-extreme. (3—0.) The fourth goal was the result of a penalty against Iyer for "hands." It was a doubtful breach of rules and many were of the opinion that the Referee should have considered it as "unintentional." However, Kirkpatrick to the kick and made no mistake about it. (5—0.)

Soon after Fagan put in No. 5 with a good left-kick (5—0). At half time the board showed:

INNISKILLING "B" ..... 5 GOALS
BENGAL UNITED ..... NIL.

On changing over the Fusiliers resumed their constant bombardment at the Bengali goal and the united defence was sorely tried throughout the second moiety. Mukherjee who was a passenger at left half was pushed on to the forward line and Kar took his place. The defence was a little stronger but not enough to survive the continued pressure of the military attack. The "Skins" are generally known for their scoring capacity in the second moiety but yesterday they only put in 3 in this period. Fagan to a long shot but the ball hit the cross-bar. Finlay again tested Sen with a straight one but without effect. Richardson was now foremost in the attack and was responsible for the 6th goal (6—0.) The 7th followed soon after, Richardson scoring his fourth goal of the day. (7—0). The Bengalis were now anxiously waiting for the final whistle but there was yet another goal to come and Fagan ended the scoring by netting No. 8. (8—0.)

The teams were:—

INNISKILLING "B"—Mortimer; Jackson and Martin; Kirkpatrick, Surgenor and Gillfillin; Finlay, Irvin Richardson, Fagan and Madden.

BENGAL UNITED—Sen; Iyer and Roy; Sukhlal, Sampat and Mukherjee; Maitra, Mirza, Kar and Bagchi.

Referee:—Bdr. Jarmen.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Y. M. C. A. vs. STAFF.

G. I. P. RAILWAY vs. COLABA UNITED.

ENGLISH RACING.

CESAREWITCH PROBABLES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Flint Jack (Gray), Ceinturon (Carslake), Norseman (Stokes), Bessema (Evans), Light Dragoon (H. Beasley), Stavropol (Jelliss), Bhuidhaonach (F. Fox), Rose Prince (O'Neill), Juniso (Frank Bullock), Sewing Machine (C. Elliott), Vilna (Hulme), Ceylonese (Lister), Teresina (G. Smith), Little Marten (Beary), London Cry (Wragg), Bellman (R. Jones), Despote (Perryman), man (R. Jones), Despote (Perryman), Baton Rouge (Grace), Tharros (Walsh), Argo (Smirke). Dark Fox (Ingham), Apron (T. Weston), Perfectus (Cricksmere) Miwant (G. Richards), Sailor Son (Blank), Garthage (A. Burns), Mus. Fall (Leach), Port Light (McLachlan), Coorpino (H. Turner).

BETTING.

9/2 Ceylonese, 15/2 Miwani 100/9 London Cry, 14/1 Ceinturon, 18/1 Teresina and Perfectus, 22/1 Juniso, 28/1 Little Marten, 33/1 Light Dragoon and Vilna, 40/1 Bessema, Tharros, Baton Rouge, Flintjack and Sewing Machine, 50/1 Stavropol.

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 16.

The Europeans continued their innings today against the Hindus in the presence of a large crowd, and closed their innings for 337, thus winning by 108 runs.

Scores:—

J R R Turner, c and b Subbaraju	83
Major W K Rebsch, l-b-w, Dattatreya	34
Lt L Williams, c Ganesh Rao, b Subbaraju	82
Lt J E McCance, l-b-w, Ragavan	6
Lt L Misa, b Subbaraju	78
Capt Pigot, c Sivan, b Dattatreya	28
G N Meccarthy, b Naidu	19
Bandmaster Stone, b Subbaraju	6
Major W R Warden, b Ganesh Rao	2
Bombardier Palmer, b Subbaraju	1
Sergeant Davidson, not out	1
Extras	13
Total	337

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1923
(586th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

IN THE SPIDER'S WEB AGAIN.

"These be thy gods, O Israel, who brought thee up out of the land of Egypt."

In a rare moment of insight, Mr. L. J. Maxe remarked in the "National Review" that the word "Commonwealth" was happily dead now and that the saner and older term, "Empire," had taken its rightful place. The change of phraseology is more than an accident. It means the virtual extinction of the liberal idea of a Commonwealth of free and equal nations which gained such popularity during and immediately after the war owing to a momentary lapse into sentimental idealism. The irritating and stealthy efforts of Mr. Lionel Curtis and "his masked knights of the Round Table" for a secret federation of the Empire are equally at an end. At the first touch of reality, the pseudo-humanitarian impulse has vanished. We are back again in the good old days before the new imperialism of General Smuts and of the British Liberals was born with only a lip-homage now and then being paid to the Commonwealth "stunt." Not that the Dominions will part with their newly-won and valuable autonomy. But the hopes of equal citizenship of the White and the coloured races of the Empire which were faintly—if not quite honestly—implied in the post-war notion of the Empire have ceased to be. Frankly, we are not sorry for this. A real situation has the merit of clarifying issues and incidentally of depriving the Indian Liberals of a plausible ground for their policy. The more these illusory advantages make way for stern realities, the plainer will become the path of our duty. That is the reason of the Nationalists welcoming the Kenya decision which was valued less because it destroyed the *raison d'etre* of the Liberal policy than because it offered a unique opportunity for concerted action.

We shall not say who has again created the breach in national solidarity and who has gone back into the old groove where surrender masqueraded as compromise and vacillation as co-operation. The very persons who mooted the proposal of withdrawal from the Imperial Conference have gradually come to regard Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's participation in it as a "settled fact" and bless it. Sir T. B. Sapru is a Liberal and there is no reason why he should accept the advice of his fellow-Liberals, who did not themselves act according to the requests of their fellcountrymen two years ago. But the wisdom of the Liberals, like the wheels of the bureaucracy, grinds slowly and more Liberals have still to realise the futility of a policy of co-operation. Sir T. B. Sapru has of course a familiar and respectable plea in that if he resigned, some one worse or weaker would take his place. One thought that a man occupying a post should be the last person competent to judge his own fitness for it but in India even parasites cling to office since they always hold that they are the best men available. It seems as though some patriotic leaders of the people are not even capable of moral indignation. So, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is now lost amidst a number of dignified gentlemen who are apparently engaged in the solemn task of paying mutual compliments and indulging in stale platitudes but are really seeking to preserve and promote the interests of their own countries. The Imperial connection is like a rope and each is pulling it his own way. But whatever the divergences in the Conference, it would be a solid *bloc* once a racial issue is raised. And it is precisely this issue that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru proposes to raise—though the exact form of his protest or his suggestion is still not revealed to the Indian public. How Sir Tej Bahadur expects to achieve his object—whatever it is—it is impossible to guess. Faced with a frankly hostile Conference, by an apathetic India Office and an impotent Government of India, he should have at least consulted and relied on responsible public opinion in India before he advanced his suggestion. But he has not done so and until the Indian public know exactly what it is that they are asked to commit themselves to or support—as the inspired cables from London go on asking day after day now—it is futile and premature to acquiesce in sheer ignorance. There cannot be agreement without knowledge and help without trust. Whatever little knowledge, however, has been confided to the Indian public is not likely to satisfy them but rather to make them anxious lest their "representatives" do not sacrifice the Indian position for a phrase. Of all conceivable methods of retaining the *status quo*, the worst is that of drawing up a stilted document couched in a language which the Imperial usage has deprived of all meaning. The skill of European politicians is never so excellent as when it discovers a regular array of meaningles expressions to keep things exactly where they are. An unwary Indian is easily caught in this net since he believes that words mean what they look and will be translated into practice. Mr. Sastri thus succeeded in having the resolution of 1921 accepted and the only time it has been quoted has been by another Indian representative to protest against its violation. Sir T. B. Sapru may have another resolution passed reiterating the principle embodied in the first resolution until a future Indian delegate—it may be Sir B. N. Sarma—will take *his* stand upon it.

It is said also that Sir T. B. Sapru is trying to have committees and sub-committees appointed in each dominion to investigate the practicability of the 1921 resolution—as though there is any obstacle to the practice of the resolution save the will of a Dominion Government which, however, will not be altered by any number of sub-committees. Change of heart cannot be brought about by reports, however, weighty and learned. Moreover, we are to have perpetual deputations to these Dominions—as though we had not witnessed the fruits of Mr. Sastri's mission to his fellow-imperialists. In these deputations, we have no doubt, "strong" men will be sent and to these sub-committees "strong" representations will be made. We said the other day that this old flair for naive political methods is still not leaving us but we were not prepared for this side-tracking of the national issue—the issue of the immediate reversal of Kenya decision—for the sake of a devious blind-alley of committees and reports, deputations and representations. "It is the prettiest little parlour that ever you did spy" and it is Liberalism as interpreted by some Indians that is responsible for leading the public in it. But what is more serious, its opportunism and the stimulating illusion of immediate action it provides will break the more profound and idealistic elements opposed to it unless these are combined into some definite political synthesis.

MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji, whose letter we gladly publish elsewhere, seems to have wholly misunderstood the purpose underlying the suggestion we made to him the other day that he should withdraw in favour of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. If Mr. Lalji had carefully read our article, he would have realised that in accepting our suggestion he would have served the true interests of his country as well as his Party. Our appeal to the voters of Bombay to give their support to Independent candidates like Messrs. Jinnah and Baptista as well as the Swaraj Party candidates was motived by considerations which were both personal and impersonal. We pointed out that if there is to be a fight with the bureaucracy in the Councils, it should be as intense as possible so that, whether success or failure results, we leave the Chapter of Obstruction behind us as quickly as possible and are united once again in the direction of our national endeavour as well as its purpose. The obvious corollary to this was that the voters willing to exercise their franchise should give their unstinted support to the Swaraj Party candidates. But this involved a corresponding obligation on the part of the Swaraj Party, namely, that it should make vigorous efforts to capture all available seats. For reasons which are well-known, the Party entered the field very late and with insufficient preparation. In the circumstances what was the course of action that statesmanship as well as tactics demanded to be taken to secure the maximum success for its adventure? This only that, as we pointed out, it should have made common cause with Independent candidates like Messrs. Jinnah and Baptista who were bound to prove invaluable assets not only in blocking the way of subservient climbers who had for three years posed as the "representatives" of the people but also in the struggle inside the bureaucratic citadel. The co-operation of men like Messrs. Jinnah and Baptista has thus become necessary in the interests of the Swaraj Party itself labouring as it does under great handicaps. Apart from this, as we urged, Mr. Jinnah's claims to the suffrage of the voters is based on all-prevailing personal considerations. Mr. Jinnah does not belong to the Swaraj Party. He may not be, as Mr. Huseinbhai is anxious to point out, a member of the Congress. But how does this argument avail Mr. Huseinbhai? Surely, he does not suggest that Council-entry, be it for the purpose of destruction—though Mr. Lalji's own manifesto contains sufficient evidence to show that he bases his claims to the suffrage of the voters on his qualifications for furthering commercial and economic aims, a line of action which cannot be described as destructive—is part of the Congress programme. If Mr. Jinnah is not to-day a Congressman, he has not, like many others, either betrayed the cause of his country or exploited his disagreement with the Congress for purposes of personal aggrandisement. He remains, therefore, as true a servant of the country as any Congressman and it would be a lasting shame if a leader like him were to be deprived of the opportunity of serving his country by carrying on a fight in an atmosphere admirably suited to his temperament and training, merely on petty party considerations or, worse still, in order to satisfy the personal ambition, however laudable, of a candidate with such antecedents as Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji claims. We have no desire to under-estimate the public services of Mr. Huseinbhai. But he will forgive us if we do not insult his intelligence by seeking to weigh them in the scales against those of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. And we do not think Hakim Ajmal Khan, whose letter dated August 18, asking the Muslim voters of Bombay to support Mr. Lalji's candidature, is attached to the latter's manifesto, would have bespoken this support if he had known that Mr. Jinnah was to be a candidate for the same seat. It is for Hakim Ajmal Khan and other leaders of the Swaraj Party, in the interests, as we have shown, of the experiment they are out to try, to induce Mr Lalji to retire in favour of Mr. Jinnah.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"When we learn to sing that Britons never will be masters we shall make an end of slavery."—

BERNARD SHAW.

Swaraj and Independence.

The repeated flouting of Indian public opinion by the bureaucracy and the British Parliament culminating in the Kenya decision has given a fresh stimulus to the feeling that there is no room for a self-respecting and self-governing India in the British Empire. There are some people who, therefore, give way to despair and wish to have the goal of independence recognised by the Congress and the nation. There may be good grounds for this despair and it is still for the future to decide whether the idea of a commonwealth consisting of white and coloured races is practicable. But the academic discussion of a principle is one thing and the carrying out of a policy with a definite aim is another. There can be no artificial limits set to the destiny of a nation but the nation should prove worthy of it. What is wanted to-day, above all, as Maulana Mahomed Ali aptly said, is a searching of our hearts. Have we proved true to the faith that our great leader reposed in us? Have our sacrifices, as the Maulana said in the Congress, been equal to the price for liberty? That is not a counsel of pusillanimity but a sane recognition of the limitations of our capacities and the conditions of the country to-day. A political movement, after all, has to depend upon the human material of which its followers are made and national policies should be based not on sentimental phrases but upon facts. We, therefore, extremely regret the passing of a resolution favouring a change in the Congress creed by the U. P. Political Conference in spite of the exhortation of its President. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who did not see any necessity for such a change—whatever his personal opinion or ideal. There is, moreover, another danger in bringing this question for public discussion. As it is, we have had enough political and communal wrangles and to divide the Congress again into hostile camps of no-independence and pro-independence would be disastrous—the more so as it is not a practical issue of importance at the present stage of national struggle. In an article on the question of independence, Mahatma Gandhi said many months ago what still holds good. We have not come to our own, he remarked. Mutual distrust between Hindus and Mussalmans, the evil of untouchability, the uneasiness of racial minorities, the lack of discipline and the slow progress of Khadi proved in his opinion that "we have not yet understood the art or the conditions of self-protection." In every respect, the conditions are not better than before and yet people talk light-heartedly of independence, mistaking their own emotional state for public opinion.

The Control of Thought.

Competition, it has been said, is the nineteenth century substitute for honesty. But competition is killing itself out and when sober Liberals stress the value of private enterprise, they forget that many of the larger enterprises to-day are ceasing to be private and are passing into the hands of large combines—of "trusts" and "cartels" with oil-kings and railway-magnates at their head. Monopoly, therefore, is the twentieth-century substitute for co-operation. This private and organised control of the sources of supply of useful articles which may be greatly in demand is dangerous enough; but when the tendency extends to the field of journalism it becomes a positive menace to the cultural well-being of the people. The Hirst Press in America, the Northcliffe-Rothermere Press in England and the Stinnes Press in Germany illustrate the strength of this tendency. And recently this trend towards centralised control is growing. The "Pall Mall Gazette"—an organ once conducted by men like Morley and W. T. Stead—has been bought over by Lord Beaverbrook and absorbed with the "Evening Standard". But the "Evening Standard" and other papers of Lord Beaverbrook are also amalgamated with the "Daily Mail Trust" of Lord Rothermere. It is almost impossible to count all the publications, daily, weekly and monthly, which Lord Rothermere controls and his power—which is almost wholly abused—is sure to be enhanced by the new combine. Lord Rothermere has not even the mediocre intelligence of his late brother, Northcliffe, and inherits all his mischievous methods. The financial interests of the trust alone would make it an instrument of evil. What is worse, this press has no conscience, no enlightened purpose, no intellectual probity. It manipulates even the news and decides what the nation should be allowed to know and how much. Its editorials usually give one an impression that they are written by office-boys for the consumption of a sensation-mongering mob. It lives by "stunts" and scare-headlines and has rarely backed a moral cause or opposed aggression and injustice and then even by accident rather than by design. It has carried on personal vendettas against Asquith and Lloyd George, Bonar Law and Baldwin. As for its attitude towards India, it is only distinguishable from that of the "Morning Post" by its greater shallowness, worse hypocrisy and more sinister misrepresentations. The harm it does to the intellectual and moral life of England is incalculable.

Thana Election.

The letter from Mr. G. B. Pradhan which we published the other day, discloses not only the plight to which the local branches of the Swaraj Party are reduced in securing candidates willing to contest the elections to the Councils, but also the dangers lurking on the slippery path the Party is treading. Mr. Pradhan, though he has openly declared his unwillingness to sign the creed of the Party and though his "principles" hardly differ from those of the "Liberals" of Western India—who actually selected him as their candidate—has been nominated by the Swarajists of Thana as their candidate for the Thana District. It is not known even whether Mr. Pradhan has signed the Congress creed or intends to do so in the near future. Yet at a public meeting of the Swarajists held at Thana the other day, after the formal approval of Mr. Pradhan's candidature, an appeal was made to all Swarajist voters to vote for Mr. Pradhan! These supporters of Mr. Pradhan must have been aware that there was a Congressman already in the field, in the person of Mr. G. B. Trivedi, who whatever his other shortcomings, has claims to the suffrage of the voters as good as those of Mr. Pradhan, if not superior. When there was such a candidate in the field, and one, moreover, who is definitely known to have signed the Congress creed, where was the necessity or propriety of the Swarajists backing up a dark horse like Mr. Pradhan? Mr. Pradhan in his letter addressed to us asserts that he is not sacrificing any of his "principles" in joining the Swaraj Party—which statement can only mean that he reserves full liberty to act as he likes in the Council and that he will not be bound to act according to the desires of either the voters or his other supporters among the Swaraj Party. Do the Swaraj Party of Thana think that by endorsing the candidature of such an elusive personality, they are promoting the interests of either the Party or the District? Mr. Curtay's recent *volte face* in the Corporation should have warned them of the dangers of diluting the principles of their Party for the sake of individual members. Moreover, the call to the voters to support the candidature of Mr. Pradhan alone is unfair to his rival, Mr. Trivedi, who stands on a par with Mr. Pradhan in his attitude towards the Party. Mr. Trivedi, too, is standing as a Congress candidate with certain reservations. If it is open to Mr. Pradhan to make reservations and yet claim the support of the Swarajist voters, Mr. Trivedi too has an equal claim to their support. The voters of Thana District, who are willing to exercise their vote, therefore, would do well not to let themselves be influenced by any considerations save those of the respective merits of the candidates in the present circumstances of the case when neither of the candidates accepts the Swaraj Party's programme without any reservation.

DR. PARANJPYE'S FAILURE.

BETRAYAL OF AIDED SCHOOLS.

IV*

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In his address as President of the Surat Educational Conference, Dr. Paranjpye described the hardships of aided Schools. "Government," he emphasised, "runs about 20 High Schools, while the large majority are in private hands . . . . The scale of payment to teachers in private and aided Schools is generally very low. Practically all of them have to depend upon fees and Government grants. The scale of fees cannot be raised much higher considering the poverty of the classes from which the students come. . . . Thus a large and fairly good school can only afford to pay Rs. 43 on an average to its teachers. Hence it will be easily seen that the lot of these Secondary teachers is none too enviable The fees cannot be in any case raised to over an average of Rs. 3 per month. . . . The only source is therefore a higher scale of Government grant, which, I think, *"should be assessed at one half the expenditure."*

EDUCATIONAL CUT—THE GLORIOUS ROAD TO RETRENCHMENT.

How all this sympathy for the poor struggling schools was translated into action by Dr. Paranjpye when in office will be seen from his attitude as Minister.

At the budget of 1922-3, finding that Government expenditure was being allowed by the Executive to mount up by leaps and bounds, the Council insisted upon immediate retrenchment, and outright refused to pass new taxation, and actually threw out the Entertainment Duty Bill. This attitude created a flutter in the official benches, and the Executive climbed down, and in the teeth of the Chief Secretary's previous statement that "after a full examination of the entire working of the system of administration in various departments, I can see no glorious road to retrenchment", the Government announced that they proposed to reduce the demand by 60 lakhs, and that the amount would be divided *pro rata* among the various Honourable Members and Ministers. The Council left it to the discretion of the Members and the Ministers to select the items to be cut out. In accepting the compromise proposed by Government, Sir Purshottamdas informed them in emphatic terms that the general consensus of the Council was against any reduction in the Education Budget.

In carrying out the retrenchment, however, the Minister, to whose discretion the selection of the items for the axe was left seems to have evidently guided himself by the principle, which he had laid down in another connection, namely if the knife has to be used at all, it has to be used in places where the flesh can be most easily spared." The principle, it must be owned, is a faultless and unobjectional one but the difficulty lies in spotting out the flesh that can be easily spared? Unluckly for the struggling aided Schools, the Minister thought that these Schools had enough 'flesh that could be most easily spared' and applied the knife to the grants meant for their *'superfluous* nourishment.'

The demand for grant, under "Grants-in-Aid to Secondary Schools" was a little over 13 lakhs and a quarter, and the total demand was granted by the Council when the Minister placed that demand for its vote. But, to carry out the agreed retrenchment, the Minister reduced that grant of Rs. 13 lakhs and odd by Rs. 4,55,000 and so the Director issued a Circular to aided Schools that the grants would be given at the rate of one-fourth of the expenditure instead of one-third, and further, that all supplementary grants would be withheld.

GOVERNMENT'S BREACH OF FAITH.

The orders were issued after the Session had closed. The members of the Council,

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 11th, 12th and 13th instant.

TURKEY & AUSTRIA

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ALLIANCE.

ADNAN BEY TO NEGOTIATE TERMS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Constantinople.—The Angora Government has decided to accept the Austrian Government's suggestion of discussion of the terms of a friendly Austro-Turkish political and economic alliance. Adnan Bey, the Angora representative at Constantinople has been accorded full powers to negotiate in the matter with the Austrian Minister at Sofia who is shortly expected in Constantinople.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

SALISBURY MAKES A STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Duke of Salisbury at the Imperial Conference today made a statemen on Imperial Defence as Chairman of the Committee appointed early in the year to report on naval military and air defences of the Empire.

The Imperial Conference has decided that to-day's proceedings will not be published and have adjourned till Wednesday when the Naval defence will be discussed. It is still unsettled when the debate on foreign policy will be continued.

IRISH DELEGATES' ABSENCE

A communique shows that the Irish delegates did not attend to-day's Conference. It is understood that Lord Salisbury's statement dealt with broad principles but not details of defence. Messrs. Mackenzie King, Bruce, and Massey made brief contributions.

NATURALIZATION.

An important meeting of the Conference Committee dealing with naturalisation today discussed the nationality of British women married to aliens. No recommendation has yet been submitted to the Conference but Reuter has reason to believe that the Committee will recommend that the women continue to take the nationality of the husband except in the case where the married state has practically come to an end when the women should be enabled to resume British nationality.

The overseas settlement committee is also doing important work and considering the variety of suggestions, for example, the starting of training schools in Britain for intending emigrants, also the suggestion that schoolboys undergo apprenticeship for three years as farmers in the land of their adoption.—Reuter.

ALWAR ENTERTAINS DOMINION DELEGATES.

LONDON, Oct. 15

The Maharaja of Alwar gives a luncheon to his Dominion conferees tomorrow.—Reuter.

BANDIT CHIEF DEFEATED

ENGLISH CAPTIVES RELEASED,

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Peking.—Messrs. Darroch and Sharp of China Inland Mission who were captured by the bandits at Sihwa on September 25th were released on October 6th after a three days' battle ending in the defeat of the bandit chief called "Fan the Terrible".—Reuter.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH CLAIMS.

ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL OPENED.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) Midnight Oct. 15.

A remarkable tribunal was opened to-day at the Foreign Office. It is known as the Pecuniary Claims Arbitration Commission for the British Empire and the United States. It was constituted under the Anglo-American Convention signed in 1910 and the meeting which is the third of the series is held in London. The object of this Arbitration Tribunal is to settle minor long-standing claims between Britain and the United States. Some of these are a hundred years old and arose out of the combats which occurred on the great Lakes. The others are of later date, as for instance, British claims on behalf of the cable companies whose lines were cut by American naval forces in the Spanish-American war of 1898. The President of the Tribunal is Fromageot, a distinguished French official.

Mr. McNeil, Secretary for Foreign Affairs welcomed the Commission on behalf of the British Government and remarked that some of the cases raised interesting and important points in international law. —B.O.W.

CABLE ITEMS.

Minneapolis.—Mr. Lloyd George arrived here and was welcomed by the Governor of Minnesota and other officials. A huge crowd gave him an ovation.—Reuter.

Malta.—Francesco Bughagiar, Minister of Justice has been appointed head of the Ministry.—Reuter.

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

REPARATIONS IMPASSE.

GERMAN CAPACITY TO PAY.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION TO LOOK INTO DETAILS.

LONDON, Oct 15.

The latest important move in the reparations impasse is that Britain, France and Italy have agreed that the Reparations Commission shall examine the problem of Germany's capacity to pay on the basis of the proposals Belgium submitted in June with a view to reconciling French and British standpoints. The proposal estimated some three thousand millions of gold marks might be obtained annually from the exploitation of railways, tobacco, liquor, sugar and other monopolies deliveries to be in kind and a share in German industrial profits. The announcement gains increased significance in view of Reuter's Brussels correspondent giving an authoritative statement that the German industrialists in the Ruhr are coming forward in increasing numbers to negotiate for the resumption of work and deliveries in kind. Workmen have resumed in a large number of districts and railwaymen are expected to resume on Wednesday. It is added that food provisioning is assured throughout the occupied territory.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) Midnight Oct. 15.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S COMMENT."

The "Daily Telegraph" points out that the plan agreed in some important respects with the last reparations offer the German Government under Dr. Cuno made in June last which was considered by the British Government to form a reasonable basis for negotiations with Berlin. "It is therefore a step in advance", says the "Telegraph", "that the Reparations Commission should now be authorised to study the practical plan drawn up in Brussels four months ago. The examination of the plan may be fruitful of results or it may not. In any case it is not put forward as reparations settlement since it does not deal with such vital matters as currency stabilisation in Germany or with the question of moratorium, but it simply proposes methods of raising money. That, however, is a little element in the problem and we shall have come considerably nearer to agreement upon the reparation issue if concurrence of opinion upon this difficulty can be reached. —B.O.W.

MR. HORNIMAN.

WILL HE BE ALLOWED TO RETURN?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of my esteemed friends informs me that Mr. Horniman has been asked by the India Office to apply for a passport for coming to India in the month of December. If so in the near future the cause of agitation on this ground for presenting a valadictory address to H. E. the retiring Governor ought to dropped as we shall in that case be able to see Mr. Horniman procuring a passage to India in January and he will be amongst us in the month of February next year.

Will not the Information Directorate of the Bombay Government put the popular minds at easy on this point and thereby avoid much of the unnecessary controversy on this head?—Yours, etc.

W. T. HALAI.

42/44 Bora Bazar Street.
Fort, Bombay Oct. 15.

EGYPT'S "PERILOUS ATMOSPHERE."

ZAGHLUL ON THE SITUATION

Zaghlul Pasha, in the course of an interview on Sept. 21st, described the present political situation in Egypt as deplorable. "Never since 1882," he said, "has Egypt lived in a more perilous atmosphere of uncertainty." The Constitution, which seemed to give much to the people, gave nothing real, the electoral law deprived the people of direct universal sufferage, and laws had been promulgated restricting all real liberty.

The Indemnity Act imposed an illegal position on Egypt, and the indemnity law relating to foreign officials weighed heavily on the budget of the country by recognising rights where no rights were due. They were asked, he added, to take fiction for reality. The British Administration had changed only in appearance, and the situation was grave. The people must understand that it was their duty to unite all their forces and to elect representatives who would raise their voice and express their will in Parliament.

"It is the same thing," Zaghlul Pasha added, "whether Yehia Pasha remains in power or someone else succeeds while the present situation obtains."

MANIFESTO BY ZAGHLUL PASHA.

Zaghlul Pasha has issued a manifesto to the nation thanking the people for their confidence and urging that further efforts be made in order to achieve complete independence.

ELECTIONEERING IN SIND.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

Khilafat opponents working against Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, President Sind Khilafat Committee, have now adopted tactics of issuing distorted versions of Moulanas Mahomed Ali's and Hussain Ahmad's speeches bearing on the fatwa. Ulema's throughout India are warned against the tactics of such people undertaken solely to defeat the Khilafat workers and discredit the Khilafat movement.

SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB.

A LONG DRAWN OUT STRUGGLE ANTICIPATED.

MORE ARRESTS—MORE MEMBERS ENROLLED FOR PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE.

GOVERNMENT ACTION CONDEMNED BY INDIAN PRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 15.

It had long been talked about that action was contemplated against the Akali leaders. Wildest rumours were afloat on the occasion of the last general meeting of the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee at Amritsar on September 29th and 30th when as many as two hundred members of the Committee were present, but when nothing happened and members from outstations took the trains to their homes without let or hindrance. People dismissed the rumours as the creation of a heated imagination or at best premature. The *coup* however fell in the small hours of Sunday sometime after midnight. Egress from the city was stopped by pickets of police and military at about one o'clock. The police batches got in time and shortly before half past one had raided and sealed the office of the *Akali-te-Pardesi* a "Gurmukhi newspaper and *Akali* an Urdu newspaper both dailies, run under the editorship of Sardar Harisingh Akali who the latter was arrested at about the same time. A batch arrived at the Khalsa College some two miles distant from the city and searched the quarters of three professors two of whom Bawa Harkishan Singh and professor Teja Singh, M.A., were shown warrants of arrest to which they immediately surrendered. The third processor Niranjan Singh was arrested later on in the course of the day.

WHOLE SALE ARREST.

In the meantime at about half past one the police arrived at the house where Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, President of the Shromani Gurdwara Committee and Captain Ramsingh of Sargodha were putting up. It is said that the marriage of a nephew of Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh was to be celebrated a few hours later the same morning and the guests had already arrived. But the warrants came and they promptly surrendered. Among the other notable personages arrested at about the same time were Sardar Tejasingh Samundri, Vice-President Gurdwara Committee, Master Tarasingh, Sardar Narainsingh Barrister, Sardar Kishansingh, Master Mehtab Singh Head Master Khalsa High School Tarntaran, Sardar Sahibsingh, in charge Sikh Missionary College and Sardar Santasingh, Jathedar, Akali Jatha Amritsar. The arrests are generally believed to be under-sections 124 (A) I. P. C. In all twenty-one persons were arrested on Sunday including seven members of the clerical staff of the office of the Gurdwara Committee. A communique of the S G. P. C. this morning announced that Sardar Bahadur Mahtabsingh, President and Sardar Bhagsingh, General Secretary, have nominated in their respective places Sardar Sundarsingh, Risaldar and Bhagat Jaswantsingh, M.A., President and General Secretary, respectively.

SARDAR SUNDARSINGH ARRESTED.

It has been reported that Sardar Sundarsingh Risaldar was arrested this morning on arrival at the railway station Amritsar, from Sialkot. It is further understood that both the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and Shromani Akali Dal have been declared unlawful associations.

MORE SIKH LEADERS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

A telephonic message received from Amritsar states, Sardar Gurdit Singh, Editor of the "Nation" who was arrested at Lahore has been taken to Amritsar. Some further arrests have been made by the police including Sardar Piara Singh of Jullundar District, Sodhi Premsingh of Anandpur, Hoshiarpur District, Sardar Hari Singh, Secretary of the reception committee of the Central Sikh League, Jullundur, Sardar Bal Singh, Chairman of the reception committee of the Sikh League and Tripat Singh of Lyallpur. All these persons have been brought to Amritsar.

The staff and students of the Khalsa College have adopted a resolution congratulating three professors arrested and condemning Government action.

Offices of the "Akalite-Pardeshi" and the "Akali" have been searched and the search still continues.

Dr. Kitchlew has sent a telegram to all leaders in India about the arrests of Akali leaders requesting them to meet at Jullundur at the Central Sikh League Conference which is assembling to-morrow.

Another Akali Jatha of 25 is leaving for Nabha to-day.

S. G. P. C.

NEW PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

A telephone message received to-day from Amritsar states that Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh (now under arrest) has nominated Sardar Sundar Singh Risaldar in his place as President of the Shrimoni Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and Sardar Bhag Singh (who is also under arrest) has nominated Bhagat Jaswant Singh in his place as General Secretary. The new President has arrived at Amritsar and taken over the charge of the S. G. P. C.

RAID ON "NATION" OFFICE.

EDITOR ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The "Nation" newspaper office and the press was searched by the police yesterday and to-day and some papers were seized. The house of the Editor has also been searched and the Editor, Sardar Gurdit Singh has been arrested under Section 121A and 124A 1. P. C. and has been sent to Amritsar. Mr. Narasingham has declared himself to be the new Editor of the "Nation" and the work of the "Nation" press is going on as usual.

AKALI JATHAS CONGREGATE AT GOLDEN TEMPLE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

A later, message from Amritsar indicates the city is quiet, but Akali Jathas have congregated at the Golden Temple. In the morning a Dewan was held in the front of the Akali Takht where an Akali Jatha was made ready for some unknown demonstrations and instructions for carrying out those demonstrations were issued to the Jathedar.

Another telephonic message received at about 2 p.m. states Sardar Tejasingha, Jathedar of Akhaltakht, and Gyani Sher Singh, member of the Working Committee of the Prabandhak Committee have been arrested. An Akali Jatha of 25 left for Nabha this morning.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Congress has sent a congratulatory letter to the President of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee over the arrests of the officials and the members of the S. G. P. C. and has offered to place all its resources at the disposal of the S. G. P. C. and it expresses hope that the Sikh community will face the situation boldly and convince Government that the prosecution could not produce any depressing effect on their zeal for their religion.

ANTICIPATION OF LONG DRAWN OUT STRUGGLE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, October 16.

The Associated Press correspondents at various stations in the Punjab report that the arrests have not visibly disturbed the political atmosphere, that these had been anticipated and there are indications that Sikhs will now concentrate on enrolling as members of the Gurdwara Committee thereby making themselves liable for arrest.

OPPOSITION OF INDIAN PRESS.

The Indian press is generally opposed to Government's action and antipates a long drawn out struggle.

PREPARATIONS FOR BIG DEMONSTRATION.

(Associated Press.)

JULLUNDUR, October 16.

Preparations have been made for a big demonstration on the occasion of the impending session of the Central Sikh League.

Sardar Hari Singh, Secretary reception Committee and Sardar Bal Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee have been arrested.

It is stated that the session of the League will be held despite the arrests. One Kirpat Singh of Lyallpur has also been arrested and all three have been taken to Amritsar.

TRIAL TAKES PLACE ON 26TH.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 16.

The trial of the arrested Sikhs and leading members of the S. G. P. C. will commence here on 26th October.

Mr. Anderson has been appointed Special Magistrate to try the cases.

AKALI PROFESSORS CONGRATULATED.

The following resolution has been passed by the Professors' Club, Khalsa College, Amritsar in a special meeting held on the 14th instant:—

"Professors of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, assembled in a special meeting, place on record their deep appreciation of the indefatigable and selfless work, put in the service of the Panth, by their beloved colleagues, Professors Bawa Harkishan Singh M. A., Fellow of the Punjab University, and Teja Singh M. A., and congratulate them heartily on their arrest this morning".

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

KITCHLEW-LAJPATRAI INTERVIEW.

LATTER MAKES HIS POSITION CLEAR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

Lala Lajpat Rai wires from Solon:—

"The statement sent by me to the Press reporting a conversation which I had with Doctor Kitchlew was subject to the condition that no Civil Disobedience was to be launched without the sanction of the Congress Executive and that in case it was done I will be free to oppose it. Dr. Kitchlew did not agree to this condition, but I told him distinctly that whether he agreed or not that was my resolve and the same day I wrote to that effect to the President of the All-India Congress Committee. I am strongly opposed to any campaign of action being started without the sanction of the All-India Congress Committee".

CONDITION OF FIJI INDIANS

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE FEDERATION'S ACTIVITIES.

The Secretary, Indian Progressive Federation has telegraphed as follows to the member in charge of Department of Education, Simla:—

"Kindly inform where the question of Fiji Indian poll-tax stands. Have received cable asking for facilities for repatriation for Indians. Trust Government is moving British Government to veto poll-tax. Urge immediate publication Fiji deputation report".

The Secretary has further sent the following message to the Maharaja of Alwar and Dr. Sir T. B. Sapru:- 'Fiji Indians' position deplorable owing to poll-tax. They desire to be repatriated if no redress forthcoming. Pray press British Government and in Conference to have poll-tax repealed."

ACTIVITIES OF IMPERIAL CITIZENSHIP ASSN.

Mr. J. B. Petit, on behalf of the Imperial Citizenship Association, has sent the following telegrams to those concerned:—

TO THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION, SUVA (FIJI).

Your cable. Are pressing Governments Indian and British for redress. Have cabled to Sapru and Alwar.

TO DR. SAPRU AND ALWAR.

Fiji Indians position deplorable owing to poll-tax. They desire to be repatriated if no redress forthcoming. Pray press British Government and in Conference to have poll-tax repealed.

TO THE EDUCATION MEMBER, SIMLA.

Kindly inform where the question of Fiji Indian poll-tax stands. Have received cable asking for facilities for repatriation for Indians. Trust Government is moving British Government to veto poll-tax. Urge immediate publication Fiji deputation report.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will hold a Reception at Government House Bombay on Friday the 23rd November.

Their Excellencies Visitors Books will be kept out at the Secretariat Bombay and at the Lower Gate Government House, Bombay from Monday the 22nd October between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. except Sundays.

Since his return from South Canara about a month ago, Mr. Devadhar, Vice President, Servants of India Society has been suffering from malaria and has been advised one month's rest which he is taking at Poona.

TARIFF REFORM.

A LEAGUE FORMED.

TO PROTECT INDIA'S INDUSTRY.

With a view to start a Tariff Reform with its headquarters in Bombay and branches all over the country a meeting of well-known economists and financiers interested in the matter was held last evening, at the hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Narottam Morarji, presiding. Prominent amongst those present at the meeting were: The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; Professors Haji, K. T. Shah, Messrs. R. D. Tata, Manmohandas Ramji, S. B. Billimoria, Lalji Naranji, Manu Subedar, and J. K. Mehta.

OBJECT OF MEETING.

At the outset the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, welcoming the guests on the occasion said:—

Gentlemen,—I deem it my duty and also a privilege to offer to you my sincere thanks for your kindly acceding to my request and coming here to consider whether it is desirable and necessary to start an independent body for the consideration of questions regarding tariff that are sure to arise during the next few years. Most of us have been feeling for a very long time that unless the Government of India adopted a policy of Protection there was little likelihood of new industries being able to compete with foreign imports. Till now the Government of India have under the influence of British Government adopted a Free Trade policy, and whenever increases in import duties were made they were made for Revenue purpose only. When the Industries Commission was appointed as a result of the resolution moved by the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Government did not include Tariff question in the terms of reference. The importance of this question was constantly brought to the notice of the Government and as a result thereof a special commission had to be appointed later on, under the Chairmanship of Sir Ibrahim to examine this question. The report of that commission has been before the public and the appointment of the present Tariff Board is due to the acceptance by Government and the Legislative Assembly of the principles laid down by the Fiscal Commission in its recommendations. That Tariff Board has already commenced its work, and its recommendations as to whether Protection should be given and, if so, to what extent, to indutries of which Iron and Steel is the most important, will, we hope, be published before the end of this year. It is probable that Legislative measures will be introduced in the next session of the Indian Legislative Assembly to carry out these recommendations which we hope, will have their whole hearted support. You must have noticed in the papers that two different views regarding this question have been placed before the Tariff Board. While those interested in the industries have been asking for protection, without which they say their Industry cannot stand foreign competition, there is a note of strong opposition chiefly from Importers of steel manufactures as well as from some of the subsidiary industries that are started here recently to fabricate from imported steel. In view of this divergence of opinion it is necessary that the whole problem should be carefully considered by an independent body not only from point of view of any one section of the producer of raw materials only. That view. This is the only view point that will be given prominence by the Central Legislature and the Government for none of them will give consideration to the interests of any one section of the people of India, but to the interest present as well as future, of the country as a whole. I believe we are all unanimous in demanding that India should be made industrially independent and self-certained. As was said at the Imperial Economic Conference, each country or Dominion wants in the first instance to foster its own industries. India cannot be expected to go otherwise. She can no longer be the the producer of raw-materials only. That stage has passed long ago. Moreover India has learnt from the history of other countries including British Dominions that manipulations of tariff are usually resorted to help struggling industries and to put them on their feet. The recent Fiscal Commission have recognised this fact and made their recommendations accordingly. That there is a strong opinion in favour of Protection is recognised by the Montagu-Chelmsford report and by joint Select Committee and by other authorities. While it is true as a general proposition that most of us are protectionists, it is only when we begin to examine the details that we find the existence of a conflict between the interests of various industries within the country as well as between industries in the country and those in England. It is therefore essential that the proposal of imposing protective duties on finished articles or removing duties on raw-materials such as sulphur or reducing the duty on machinery will have to be carefully examined by a committee of economists and industrialists, whose considered opinion will give a lead to the public. If the electors are convinced that Protection of some kind is necessary not only in the interests of a particular industry, but that it is desirable and necessary in large national interests also, then they will give a distinct mandate to their representatives to see that sufficient protection is granted to the indigenous industries. To achieve this end we require one institution whose chief object will be the the consideration of tariff problems from economic and national standpoint and giving their opinion thereafter. It will also be the duty of the institution to acquaint the public of the results of their inquiry and to carry on propaganda work both in the press and on the platform till the Government and the Central Legislature take action on the same. This work can only be done by a permanent body consisting industrialists, economists and publicists. It will be for you to consider whether this proposal should be carried out and if so, what should be the constitution of such a body. A friend of mine has been good enough to prepare draft rules for this purpose. If you decide in favour of forming such a body, these draft rules will be examined by a Committee to be appointed for this purpose. I think that if it is decided to start an Association of this nature it may be given the name of Tariff Reform League. The head-quarters of such a League will be in Bombay but the membership will be open to all provinces, as it is necessary to have their assistance and support in the solution of all these problems. It is true that as a result of the protective duties, there will be a rise in the prices of imported articles on which duty is levied, but by a careful manipulation of the tariff the burden to the consumer can be reduced to a certain extent. If the consumers are satisfied then the burden is temporary and that it will lead to greater employment and development of internal trade they will be prepared to make a small secrifice for the prepared of transaction. It will be for this new institution to make suggestions after proper enquiry for alteration in the tariff and to satisfy the general public that the small sacrifice asked for from them is justifiable in large national interests.

It is now for you to elect your own chairman and consider the proposal which I have placed before you."

On the motion of Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Mr. Narottam Morarji was, then, proposed to the chair.

The president in the course of his brief introductory remarks said there was hardly anything for him to say after what the Hon.

(Continued on next page.)

MILLS USING FOREIGN YARN.

LIST TO BE PUBLISHED FOR PEOPLE'S INFORMATION.

The following letter has been addressed by [illegible] of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to all the Mills.

The Managing Agents,

Dear Sirs,—As I am receiving a number of enquiries from all over India as to which Mills are using foreign yarn and which are not I propose to bring out a list, giving names of all the Mills in which foreign yarn is not used for the guidance of the Congress and of such as follow the Congress.

I am therefore, be obliged if you will kindly let me know whether foreign yarn is being used in your Mills and, if so, whether you propose to continue the use of foreign yarn. Those in need of this information are trying to request you to supply me at your earliest convenience.

I propose to bring out this list before November 1923, and if you want your Mills included in this list I shall be glad to have information at the latest by the end of this month.—Yours, faithfully,

OSMAN SOBANI,
Secretary, B. P. C. C.

FIUME AND THE FASCISTI.

ITALIAN RULE

Fiume is a very long one [illegible] of it has reached English [illegible] a special correspondent of the [illegible] best-known incident, the epi- [illegible] D'Annunzio and his "Arditi." be- [illegible] to the first phase, when Italy and [illegible] were each simply striving for [illegible] possession of Fiume. Yugo-Slavia [illegible] as an island within a surround- [illegible] population of Slovenes and Croats, [illegible] only adequate port which could [illegible] available for years to come for its ex- [illegible] trade; Italy claimed it as a home of [illegible] nationality, language, and culture, [illegible] high among the other Italian cities [illegible] Adriatic.

The situation is somewhat different [illegible] A new phase began when the Gio- [illegible] Government negotiated the [illegible] Treaty and agreed that Fiume [illegible] become a Free City. At the elec- [illegible] Constituent Assembly the [illegible] Nationalists tried to secure by con- [illegible] what D'Annunzio had [illegible] by force—the annexation [illegible] to Italy. They were defeated. [illegible] gave instead an overwhelm- [illegible] majority to the Free State Party [illegible] Signor Riccardo Zanella, and reveal- [illegible] disturbing fact that the majority of [illegible] inhabitants of Fiume did not want to [illegible] to Italy.

[illegible] was a very severe blow to the [illegible] Nationalists, and they determined to annul [illegible] by forcible means. Ever since [illegible] and more particularly since the [illegible] to power of the Fascisti, the Fiume [illegible] has become not so much a struggle [illegible] Yugo-Slavia and Italy as between [illegible] Fiumani and the Fascisti.

[illegible] from the moment the vote was declared [illegible] Fascisti used terrorism. They seized [illegible] and destroyed the ballot-boxes, but it was [illegible] to suppress the results of the poll. [illegible] succeeded, however, in driving Signor [illegible] out of Fiume. It was six months [illegible] before he was able to assume the Govern- [illegible] of the city and start organizing it as [illegible] Free State. He met with difficulties at [illegible] step. The Italians wanted to force [illegible] to be financially dependent on Italy. [illegible] the Government of Fiume leased a [illegible] to the Standard Oil Company, the [illegible] Government at once seized it on the [illegible] that Fiume had inherited part of [illegible] Hungary's reparation obligations. The offi- [illegible] in charge of the harbour and railways [illegible] refused to surrender them.

FASCIST COUP D'ETAT.

The crisis came when Signor Zanella began to organize and arm an independent police force for the Free City. The Fascisti organized a "coup d'Etat and seized Fiume. The Governor's Palace was bombarded by Italian war vessels which had [illegible] moored to them, and Signor Zanella was forced at the point of the revolver to resign. Subsequently he and over two-thirds of the Constituent Assembly escaped to Yugo-Slav soil.

That was on March 3 of last year. Since then Fiume has been an Italian dependency, under the thumb of the Fascisti. The Government of the city has been nominally represented by Signor Attilio Depoli and the leading members of the annexationist rump of the Constituent Assembly. Actually the police are regular Italian Carabinieri, there is an Italian garrison, and all the public services are in the hands of Italian officials. [illegible] exercise a silent and more or less [illegible] pressure on the town.

The active force which prevents Fiume from becoming a Free City and the inhabitants from speaking their minds is the imported bands of Fascisti who patrol the streets armed with clubs and revolvers. Anyone who openly expresses his sympathy with the Autonomist party, which, be it repeated, represents the majority of the population, is liable to be beaten in the streets. Prominent Zanellists dare not show themselves. There is no justice. The police deal with every case according to the political opinions of the persons concerned. The real power in Fiume is the Italian Minister, the only diplomatic representative ever appointed to the Free State. If appeal is made to him he refers the complainant to the "President of the Government," Signor Depoli. Signor Depoli in turn professes impotence in face of the Italian occupation. So the forcible conversion of Fiume has gone on for eighteen months. (Signor Depoli has now resigned and General Giardino has been appointed Governor.)

Gradually persons of Yugo-Slav sympathies or partisans of Signor Zanella have been weeded out from the public services and replaced by officials from Italy or Fiuman annexationists. Under the forcible dictation of the Fascisti a similar "purification" has been effected in private businesses. Since a month ago Italian is the only language allowed in inscriptions and placards on shop and office fronts.

In this way Fiume is being driven, against the will of the majority of the inhabitants, to pretend that it is more Italian than Rome. Italian in language and character it certainly is; Italian even in its sympathies in normal times, but for the sake of its own existence it fears Italian sovereignty. D'Annunzio's watchword for Fiume was "Italia o morte". (Italy or death). The Fiumani have altered this to "Italia e morte" (Italy and death), for incorporation in Italy means its extinction. Italy has no use for two commercial ports on the east shore of the Adriatic, and Fiume is to be sacrificed to Trieste.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

At the same time that the Fascisti are preventing the Free City from being realized in Fiume, Signor Mussolini himself is fighting against the idea in his negotiations with the Yugo-Slav Government. For six months the problem of Fiume has been vainly threshed out between Italian and Yugo-Slav delegates in the joint Commission instituted by the Treaty of Santa Margherita.

The dispute between Italy and Yugo-Slavia has been complicated by the fact that Yugo-Slavia lays claim, under the Treaty of Rapallo, not only to the suburb of Sushak, but also to the Baross basin and the adjoining territory in the port of Fiume, which was equipped to deal with the Croatian timber trade. The Yugo-Slav claim is based on a secret letter signed by Count Sforza at the same time as the Treaty of Rapallo, and forming an appendix to it. The Treaty was ratified by the Italian Parliament. Signor Mussolini, if he concedes Yugo-Slavia's right to the Baross basin, claims in return for Italy the right to tear up the remainder of the Treaty of Rapallo. Thus, in every proposal which has come from the Italian side there has been apparent the wish to put aside the conception of the Free City and maintain partial, if not complete, control of the port of Fiume.

It will be seen later why control of the port of Fiume has become a cardinal point of Italian foreign policy. Since the elections to the Constituent Assembly the weakness of Italy's claim to Fiume has been exposed. That is why Signor Mussolini persistently refuses to refer the problem to arbitration, as was provided for in the Treaty of Rapallo. He insists that the question shall be settled between Yugo-Slavia and Italy. He will allow no third party to interfere, and, above all, he will not allow Fiume to have its say.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REMITTANCES

The published returns of Indian remittance transactions afford no indication of any adjustment of the India Office views to those known to prevail in Indian business circles on the question of modifying and supplementing the existing methods of keeping the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner in funds says the "Times." The liabilities in this country for which the Government of India have to provide average £27,000,000 a year. Under the traditional methods firmly established so long as the Secretary of State in Council had the final word on every administrative and financial question, small or great, the management of the remittances, being in the hands of Whitehall officials, was entirely divorced from the general conduct of ways and means operations in India. Indian opinion now asks for a more flexible system than that of selling Council drafts at the Bank of England under the direction of the India Office, by tender.

THE CASE FOR REFORM.

No one has suggested the entire abandonment of the sale of Council bills, but it is urged by financial opinion in India, with increasing persistence, that the Government of India should manage its own remittances and be free to choose between rupee and sterling drafts as circumstances may suggest. At present it is allowed to make limited purchases of sterling, but only when Council drafts are not on offer and when exchange is rising with undue rapidity. It is argued that these restrictions should be withdrawn, and that the Indian authorities should be in a position to purchase sterling as circumstances may require, without the delays inseparable from cabled applications for sanction. But the root reform, as pointed out in our columns on July 2, is that the Government of India should manage this business for itself, and that such functions as are performed in London should be in the hands of an agent acting under its instructions. Other "agency" work has been transferred from the Secretary of State in Council to the High Commissioner. Is there an adequate reason for withholding from him, in conjunction with the Bank of England and the London office of the Imperial Bank of India, the remittance work for his Government, having regard to the intentions of Parliament in creating the High Commissionership?

BURMA RICE FORECASTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 15.

The first forecast of the rice crop gives the area sown as 11,224,000 acres, an increase of 224,000 over the similar period in 1922, but a decrease of 63,649 acres on the area actually sown last year. The area likely to mature is 10,324,000, a decrease of 384,000 on the area reported actually matured in 1922. The destroyed area is estimatd at 900,000, an increase of 321,000 over 1922 figures. Several districts have replanted and need good October rains to produce satisfactory crops. There are no serious disease or insect attacks reported, nor any abnormal epidemics among cultivators or cattle.

Sir P. Rajagopalachari, who went to Germany a few months ago to recoup his health, returned to Madras on Tuesday. A number of his friends met him at the station and garlanded him.—(A. P.).

A Lahore message of 16th October says: Evidence in commission in the case of Sir Michael O'Dwyer versus Sir Sankaran Nair will be taken on 1st November before Mr. Rangilal, Senior Sub-Judge. The first three days have been fixed for the plaintiff's evidence. The Defendant's evidence will begin on 5th November.—(A. P.).

Th Municipal Committee of Amritsar has decided to present an address of welcome to the Viceroy at Lahore, and not at Amritsar railway station as previously arranged.—(A. P.).

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN BOMBAY.

MR. JAYAKAR ON NATIONALISTS' PROGRAMME.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar.-at-Law, delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening at the premises of the Students' Brotherhood before the members of the legal profession on the Council elections and whom to vote for during ensuing elections. There was a very large gathering of lawyers who heard Mr. Jayakar patiently. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, presided.

Mr. Suntoke in introducing the speaker said every elector had the right to know the programme of the candidate for whom he voted. They had also the right to know from Mr. Jayakar his views on the current topics of the day. They were already acquainted with Mr. Jayakar's services to the country in regard to his educational and political activities and he hoped he would now place before his lawyer friends his programme as a University candidate. He then called upon Mr. Jayakar to address the meeting.

Mr. Jayakar in the course of his speech said:—

I am grateful for this opportunity of speaking to my lawyer friends who form an intelligent section of the University Electorate. The problem before the country to-day is how to choose between two alternatives—one, working up the system of diarchy with its characteristic defects made so eminently clear by the experience of the last three years, and the other swelling up the forces of an intelligent and forceful opposition, so as to bring to bear on the system of administration that militant force—strong, insistent and continuous—which will ultimately end this system of diarchy and replace it by a more truly representative one, in as short a time as possible. Viewed from any point of view, this is the nature of the problem, and this constitutes the essential difference between the two main currents of political thought existing in sharp conflict in the country. There is little room for a compromise between these two positions and you either belong to the one or the other. As Nationalists conceive it, diarchy is an inglorious system and every effort must be made to end it very soon. Its defects are patent. It wants to achieve the miracle of "building up the nation", with limited resources, limited power, limited control, limited trust and confidence. It sets up a conflict—an unnecessary one—between the nation-building departments and those which consolidate and strengthen the pomp and power of the bureaucracy. It has victimised many worthy Indians, and left them to discover, at the end of a whole tenure of office, that they have achieved little and had been playing with a toy, full of noise and glamour but incapable of turning out useful hard work. Some of us are anxious that the true nature of this system of diarchy should be made as clearly manifest as possible, in order that, in the process of exposure and destruction, the true foundations may be laid of that trust, understanding, co-operation and good-will, which will rear up the superstructure of Swaraj.

EXPOSURE AND OBSTRUCTION.

In the political life of a people, there are occasions, when exposure and obstruction are necessary for eventual construction. Such a stage is reached when the forces of irresponsible rule come into sharp conflict with those of incipient nationalism. Opposition and obstruction in such a crisis becomes an unpleasant duty and all that one can do is to make the period of this obstruction as short in its duration and as quick in its transit as one can. On the present political horizon, there are very happy signs that such will be the nature of this conflict. We wish to make it as brisk and stern as we can, in order that we may rapidly pass through this tunnel of opposition and strife, to emerge, at an early date, into the sweet sunshine of Swaraj. It is in this spirit that I wish you to understand the nature of the conflict. For, I can assure you, that there are many constructive workers in the ranks of the Nationalists, to whom it would be a pleasure when the time comes to co-operate with the bureaucracy in evolving a National Government. Some of us are looking forward to such an era at the end of this dismal period. But, for the present, we must concentrate all our forces on this stern opposition. The forces at our command are glorious. An awakened consciousness, a moral stiffening and a quickened power of resentment form important features of the national temper. Such of us, as know the secret of bringing, face to face with the bureaucracy, all this awakened strength of the people, have every reason to hope that they will ultimately succeed in this contest. The difficulty is how to mobilise and marshal into the Councils all this tremendous force and energy generated in the country during the last three years. It would be a pity to let this awakening remain idle and unharnessed or to let it waste itself in regions far removed from the citadels of the bureaucracy. The plea, therefore, is to send into the Councils such representatives as will be able to take behind them into the Councils all this force of public opinion and to array it there against the bureaucracy. A bridge is wanted between the tremendous effort at national awakening which is being made in the country at large and the efforts of our countrymen in the Councils, so that, over this bridge, our representatives might take into the Councils all the forces of public opinion, and control and use them there as occasion might require. This is, in a nut-shell, the crux of the present situation. The Congress Resolution fortunately now destroys the barrier between work outside and work inside the Councils and, to that extent, makes it possible to work in either field for the ideal of Swaraj, in a spirit of mutual understanding and recognition. If the voters could be made to realize the true significance of this Congress Resolution and its far-reaching character in the region of political work, their duties at the time of election will be obvious to them. Those are, to send into the Councils your co-workers, who, while working in the Councils, will not forget their affinity to those who are working up the constructive programme, but will regard themselves as helpmates and associates. I want you to remember this when the hour of voting comes.

SWARAJ THROUGH COUNCILS.

MR. JAMNADAS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, last night, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas spoke on "The Coming Elections" Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

The President said Mr. Jamnadas had made more speeches than they had ever heard and he was not quite unknown to fame. His services on the Kenya Deputation, he hoped, would get him the hearing which he deserved.

Mr. Jamnadas congratulated Mr. Mody on the Corporation passing a resolution of boycott against British Empire goods when he was the President of the Corporation. He thought Swaraj was the only remedy to all their ills and to Swaraj, boycott was the only key. They would follow, he assured them, all the right paths which would lead them to Swaraj. Unless they made the British people suffer by their boycott they would not get the Swaraj which they all wanted. Lord Reading had signally failed in righting their Kenya wrongs.

Coming to the subject of his lecture Mr. Jamnadas said the men who were chosen for the Council of State were "men with a stake" in the country who were always under the thumb of the Government. He had served the country in the Assembly according to his conscience and he had taken a prominent part in deciding the fiscal policy of the Government. Every Indian wanted Swaraj, but very few of them had paid any attention to the different ways in which their money was looted by Government. While admitting that the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy was one of the greatest blots on British administration, they must remember there were many other equally bad acts for which the Government was responsible. They must buy their requirements in the cheapest market in the world and not in the British Isles alone. He then referred to the Gold Standard Reserve in England which was imperilled by the action of the Secretary of State, and was in danger of disappearing for ever. The Secretary of State was using their money, amounting to 85 crores for the encouragement of British industries by lending it to British merchants at cheap rates. Government was, on the other hand, starving Indian industries, by depriving them of the use of cheap money. Eighty per cent. of Indians were in chronic state of starvation, and he thought that in the next Assembly the questions of Gold Standard Reserve and Loans must be brought to the fore and a decision arrived at immediately. Unless they had the money power in their hands they would never get Swaraj and would always remain weak. The next point was about railways, the administration of which must be in the hands of Indians. Only five per cent. of the railway capital belonged to foreigners, while 95 per cent. belonged to Indians. More than 90 per cent. of the revenue was derived from third class passengers, yet they were all treated most shamefully. They must, however, get Swaraj first and towards that end the Assembly must work. The speaker relied much on the Labour Party to give India all she wanted, especially Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. He wanted military training to be given to students in the colleges, as it would enable them to raise an army for their protection. Mr. Jamnadas then gave an idea of the Swaraj he wanted by basing it on village units, and went into the details of fiscal and industrial problems as they concerned India. The Municipal Commissioner had made one of the silliest speeches at the Corporation meeting about Indian industries and their reliance on England to supply all their wants. They had killed our industries and now they twitted us! He did not think it was possible for their representatives to oppose every action of Government? Smashing the Councils was not only improper but impossibl.

Mr. Mody said he had every sympathy with the electors in Bombay who for the last few days had been educated on their duties at a terrific pace. If they were to do all that they were expected to do, they would rather not go to the polling booths. But it depended on the voters mainly to mould the legislators to their will and unless the right sort of men were sent into the Councils, the reforms, or whatever came to them, would be absolutely valueless. He asked the voters not to be guided by any consideration, except the worth of the candidate, for the next Councils would be of epoch-making importance, and they must only send such men there who would works with single-minded devotion to the interests of the country.

MR. KHAN'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

APPEAL TO MOSLEM VOTERS.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan delivered an address to the Moslem electors of Bombay at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall on Sunday, Kazi Kabiruddin presiding.

In the course of his address Mr. Mirza said Indians must send their best representatives into the Councils and should not be guided either by personal or private considerations in giving their votes. In using their votes they should realise that they had a distinct duty towards the whole Moslem community, and their representatives in the Councils must be the representatives of the whole community and not of any particular section. It was a mere catch-phrase to say that a person would either end or mend the Councils. What were they to do if they ended the Councils? Were they going to revert to the old days. He asked them to have a constructive and not merely destructive programme, as it was easy to destroy, while it was difficult to build. He did not think any one who had not studied the Koran and the Islamic history was in any way fit to lead the Moslems or to represent them in the Councils. He had done his best to advance the cause of Islamic studies in the University. It was a matter of regret that the Moslems had not had their share of Government appointments, and he thought that unless Moslems advanced in their education there could be no adequate progress in the community. He wanted to represent the Moslems in the city and interpret their sentiments to the Government. It was stated that he was a nominated member of the Municipal Corporation, but then Legislative Council had nothing to do with the Corporation. They must remember that he had taken part in the Khilafat agitation, in spite of his being a nominated member of the Corporation. He had also become the President of the Corporation with the vote of the Nationalist members in the Corporation.

The President said it was owing to the efforts of their leaders that they were getting an equal treatment with their sister-communities. Mr. Mirza had rendered great and valuable services to the Moslem community and they could not do better than chose him as their representative in the Council.

"THE ELECTIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your leading article of the 12th instant under the above heading while critising the Swaraj Party for not having made a common cause with Messrs. Jinnah and Baptista, you went a little out of your way in administering to me a dose of advice to retire in Mr. Jinnah's favour. It may be excused as of no consequence. But your observation "Mr. Lalji with little to recommend him except the membership of a party . . . . . " is highly objectionable and out of urbanity of taste. I would have simply ignored it were I not a competing candidate. I may say for the information of your readers that it is not the mere "membership of party" that stands to my credit. For the past twelve years I am elected member of the Municipal Corporation and have always stood by the public opinion; while Mr. Jinnah has stood off I have been humbly doing my little bit in the Khilafat and the Congress causes as also some social service as an old member of the Social Service League. My experience in the sphere of commerce, no less vital to the country's interest than a knowledge of law, extends over a period of twenty years and I hope to do more useful service to the country than one with a series of eloquent speeches would do. I am sure the voters will not be misled by such unjust and unwarranted criticisms.

As for your remark that the Congress Swaraj Party has made a tactical blunder in not having made a common cause with Mr. Jinnah I may say at once that it is quite unfair to the party. In the existing circumstances the need for an organised party to fight the bureaucracy in the Councils is imminent. While admiring my loyalty to the Party, you write "loyalty to a party is a great thing, but loyalty to the country is greater thing," but I maintain that to be loyal to the party means to be loyal to the Congress and to be loyal to the Congress is to be loyal to the country; this is what all Indians ought to believe and quite rightly too. We have often heard our Moderate friends proclaiming that they are loyal to the country while being disloyal to the Congress; this attitude of theirs was not only condemned but so often we have read and heard in the Press and on the public platform that loyalty to the Congress and loyalty to the country are identical terms and every Indian professing to be loyal to his country must necessarily be a Congressman in the first instance, however eminent his services may have been in the past. Mr. Jinnah is not a Congressman. He has severed his connection with the Congress since the Nagpur Sessions and therefore he is not a member of the Swaraj Party. Secondly no request from Mr. Jinnah ever reached the Office of Swaraj Party intimating his wish to cooperate with the Swaraj Party and of rejoining the Congress organisations and you know, Sir, that no man, however big he may be, is above the Congress.

I was unanimously selected by the Selection Committee of the Party presided over by Mr. Natarajan. All the Provincial selections for the Assembly are subject to the approval of the Central Committee. The Bombay selection to the Legislative Assembly has been approved by the Central Committee.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

303, Hornby Road,
Bombay, Oct. 16.

BENGAL ELECTIONS.

REJECTED CANDIDATES IN COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA,, Oct. 15.

The Rule issued on behalf of Mr. S. N. Haldar, whose Nomination Paper had been rejected by the Returning Officer, on the ground that there was no date on the forms filled by Mr. Haldar, came on for hearing to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Cuming. This Rule required the Returning Officer to include Mr. Haldar's name in the list of conditions and to omit the name of his rival Mr. M. S. N. Mullik, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation on the ground that he was the wholetime Govt. servant. On a preliminary objection taken by the Advocate-General on behalf of the returning Officer regarding the Court's jurisdiction, the Rule was discharged and a fresh Rule on similar terms was issued and an injunction was issued restraing the Returning Officer from taking further steps in the matter. Another application was made on behalf of the Maharaja of Kasimbazar, the candidate for Bengal Landholders' Association whose nomination paper had been rejected on the objection taken by his rival the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, that the Maharaja's application was filed at the time when his resignation to the seat on the Council of State had not been accepted by the Governor-General. A similar Order was issued on this application. Both the rules will be heard on the 29th instant.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

SCHEME TO BE CARRIED OUT

The Director of information sends the following:—

The statement that the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme is not going to be carried out in its entirety is incorrect. The work will be carried to completion as originally planned.

As regards Suburban Schemes, reference may be invited to the opening paragraph of the report on the working of the Development Directorate for the year ending 31st March 1923*. The development of the suburban area will be regulated by the demand for building plots, which is not likely to increase substantially until the railway services have been electrified.

As for the housing scheme, Government, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, have sanctioned the provision of nahanis in all rooms, as well as a modification of the window opening, and chawls under construction are being built to the new type.

*This paragraph reads as follows:

"During the year 1922-23 the work of the Directorate proceeded smoothly and, for practical purposes, according to programme. Generally speaking, the policy adopted is to push the reclamation and housing schemes with all speed; but in regard to suburban development, both for residential and industrial purposes, to proceed cautiously, pending improvement of communications and trade conditions, and the resulting creation of a greater demand for land outside Bombay.

TARIFF REFORM.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas had just said, covering the whole ground. He, then, called upon Mr. Manu Subedar to move the first resolution.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Subedar, then, moved:—

"This meeting resolves that a Reform League for India be formed for the purpose of bringing about such changes in the Fiscal Policy of India as would secure protection and encouragement for suitable industries in the country.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Subedar said that he had very little to add to the objects of the proposed Tariff League, which had been ably placed before them by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas. Speaking for himself, he said that he had felt that arrangements of taxing in this country were most curious. Those who had the temerity to make changes suitable to the needs of the country, and been dubbed by Anglo-Indian critics as "Extremists." For instance, when from this Chamber, it was suggested that there should be a free trade in gold and silver and that the importation of gold should be free from Government-Control, direct or indirect, they were characterized as the body of consumers who did not know what they were talking about. They were also run down as the body of protection-mongers by Anglo-Indian critics.

Continuing Mr. Subedar said: "We are now in an age when the industries of the country cannot succeed, unless Government whole-heartedly want them to succeed." During the war, India was not in a position to manufacture one rubber-valve with the result that the whole pump remained out of order. Similarly, they found that they were hopelessly behind other countries in the world, so much so, that they proved themselves very weak in times of defence. This Tariff Reform League, would educate public opinion from time to time and instruct their representatives in the Legislative Councils to draw the attention of the Government to the feelings of the country in those directions. What would, however be the legitimate object of the League. There were various misrepresentations in various quarters, and therefore it was for this League to marshal facts before the Government and ultimately secure such changes as would reassure the benefits for the country.

Dr. P. N. Barooowalla seconding the resolution said that in order to foster the industries of the country, some stable element must be introduced. It was with that object in view that the Tariff League would have a permanent stand in the country doing beneficial work for it.

The resolution was, then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Lalji Naranji then, proposed and Professor K. T. Shah seconded that "the persons present at this meeting do form themselves into the abovementioned Tariff Reform League for India, with branches all over the country."

The resolution was on being put to the vote, declared carried without discussion.

On the motion of Professor Haji, the following resolution was, next, unanimously passed:—

That a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider the draft rules and regulations for the League:—

Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Mr. C. N. Wadia, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E., M.B.E., Messrs. Manu Subedar, K. T. Shah, J. K. Mehta, K. Natarajan, S. A. Brelvi I. R. Tairsee, N. M. Joshi, Jehangir B. Petit and Hatim Attari.

The chairman, then, in his concluding remarks thanked the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas for bringing forward this scheme. They would have to work very hard, he said, if they desired to see soon the fruits of their labour. (Cheers).

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings

BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL.

Intense interest is being directed towards the Grand Dancing Festival, which commences at the Excelsior Theatre to-morrow night at 9-30 p.m., at which Ivan Bankoff, the late dancing partner of Madam Pavlova and Miss Beth Cannon, America's premiere danseuse, are billed to appear. These two wonderful exponents of the Russian school of dancing have received tremendous ovations from audiences the world over. Their sensational spins and whirls have never been seen in this city since the great Anna Pavlova was here. Its thrilling and rapturous to watch Bankoff, a splendid specimen of virile manhood, and Miss Cannon, exquisitely lovely with all her feminine grace and charm. Bankoffs crowning achievement is when he rises gradually from heel to toe of one foot and executes a dozen lightning whirls without a stop.—A feat hitherto unequalled by any contemporary.

Beth Cannon is more of a dancing spirit than a human being, of delicate beauty and symmetrical lines, combining the freshness of the rose with the tender grace of the swan. The most original and brilliant creations and divertissement, adapted to her graceful interpretations, are being presented for the first time on this tour.

Another attraction of great local interest is Bombay's first amateur dancing contest which is being organised by the Excelsior management. Valuable prizes are being offered, the first prize being of the value of Rs. 250. No fee of any description will be charged to enter for the contest, but entries must reach the General Manager, Excelsior Theatre, by to-night. Couples will dance off in heats commencing to-morrow night and the final will take place on Wednesday next the 25th inst. No professionals nor teachers of dancing will be permitted to enter and a committee of three competent judges will be appointed.

One point worthy of special notice is the fact that dancers may enter incognito and wear masks or dominos.

Already several entries have been received from among Bombay's leading dancing enthusiasts and a spirited and keenly contested competition is anticipated.

NOVELTY CINEMA.

Critic-proof photoplays are the target at which every picture producing concern aims its efforts. The public will not stand for a production that contains even one "bloomer." The 'Woman Under Cover.' Universal's Newest photoplay, which is being shown during the current week at the Novelty Cinema' is perhaps as impervious to the shafts of fault-finding movie fans as anything that is being shown on the screen. The picture centres chiefly on the life and routine of a daily newspaper and the seamy side of the Theatre Profession. Possibly no other two vocations are surrounded with such an atmosphere of Romance and Interest as these two, and for that reason absolute fidelity in presenting anything that pertains to the professions must be evident. Probably no other two professions are as jealous in seeing that the intricacies of their craft are truthfully represented. To provide unassailable realism to the Newspaper Scenes in 'The Woman Under Cover,' George Seigumann, the Director, called on newspaper men of years' experience to place their stamp of approval on the production and the Morosco Theatre, in Los Angeles, famous as the birthplace of scores of successful shows, was rented for a long period for the theatre scenes.

BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI.

The New Grand Rippon Theatre, was seen fully packed up on Sunday the 14th noon, to witness a new drama "Vedvacha Bazar" (Market of fools), of late Mr. R. G. Gadkari. The audience was treated to a good deal of fun and humour. It is really very creditable that the "Balwant Sangit Mandali", could play a half written drama, which was cleverly completed by Mr. C. G. Kolhatkar, a proprietor of the Company. Mr. Kolhatkar, himself takes the leading role and when he is assisted by such fine actors as "Venoo", Master Dina Nath "Balabhau" and Master Dinkar, the success of the play is assured.

DANGER TO NATIONAL ARTS

NEED OF SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

BOMBAY ARTISTS' APPEAL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Art Society of India was held on Sunday to discuss measures for more active encouragement of Indian art. Mr. G.K. Mahtre presided. He deplored the general apathy towards art. The lack of enthusiasm and artistic curiosity struck him, he observed, from the very beginning of his career when he was working at Professor Gajjar's laboratory. There were, he said, innumerable visitors both Indian and European who used to visit the laboratory. But while the Indian visitors, although they saw the studio and the statues, passed them by the European visitors usually stopped in and inquired about the work. He requested the artists to understand their true value.

Mr. Pithawalla who followed him said that there is no reason why the artists were not given the status they deserved. They were not less cultured than those in the other professions. The public he, maintained, must be the best critic. In asking for their encouragement they were not asking something for the artists, they were asking for national prestige in art.

Mr. V.V. Oak explained the origin of the appeal and said that the G.O.M. Memorial Committee's strange treatment was one of the reasons. Mr. Oak wanted the Corporation to inaugurate open competitions.

Mr. Champekar urged that the Government should be approached for educational reform in drawing.

Mr. Parandikar regretted that the public did not know the artists and that there was no point of contact between the artists and the public. He advised the members to adopt the methods of their foreign competitors.

After an interesting discussion, in which some of the members fought valiantly for converting the "appeal" into an "indignant protest," the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"The members of the Art Society of India are convinced that the time has arrived when they should help the nation to realise the danger that threatens the existence of national arts. They feel that they should now, as occasion permits, reveal the daily increasing difficulties against which the artists and the craftsmen have to struggle. It is obvious that the nation cannot hope to preserve or develop its priceless artistic potentialities if it neglects its artists and craftsmen. The difficulties and the hardships of the artists and the craftsmen are almost innumerable. And, if the arts and crafts are to be revived and re-established on an enduring basis they will, no doubt, require a fairly comprehensive scheme. But the immediate purpose of the Art Society of India in addressing the art-loving public is to rescue the artists and the craftsmen and therefore the national arts and crafts from extinction. That is why they thought it right to rest content, this time, with addressing to the public a general appeal rather than placing before them definite suggestions for the scheme.

"The members of the Art Society of India claim that it is absolutely essential that if the nation's arts and crafts are to be preserved the artists and craftsmen must be given every encouragement, opportunity and employment for the due exercise and development of their talents. There are, it is well-known, activities going on all over the country at present which offer more than ample opportunities for the encouragement and employment of Indian artists and craftsmen. There is almost an unlimited field for their employment if only the public can realise it. There are innumerable ways in which the public, if it determines, can help them. How much of even the work in Architecture, Painting, Sculpture and Art-Crafts meant for the public and financed out of the public revenues falls to the lot or share of the Indian artist or craftsman? Why is it still considered necessary to press the claims of Indian artists at New Delhi? Is it not their right? Why is it considered necessary to beg for commissions to Indian sculptors, commissions which are it is strange, even now entrusted to alien artists and sculptors? Why is it necessary to plead for Indian architecture? Why cannot the Indian architect find employment at home? Why are his services not utilised for public buildings and monuments? Why are Indian craftsmen completely shut off from public recognition? These are the questions which those who claim to lead must answer, and answer satisfactorily. For on them depends the future of Indian arts and crafts.

"While expressing their deep but respectful regret for existing things the Art Society of India makes an united emphatic appeal to all those who desire a rennaisance of national arts and crafts to secure for the Indian artists and craftsmen every opportunity, employment and encouragement that can be possibly obtained for them. They insist on their rights, more particularly about the activities which offer them a chance and which are meant, financed, and maintained for the public and out of public revenues. They are not at present asking much. They merely plead for their right to exist, for a minimum living wage. They are asking for a fair field, a chance to earn their position. It is both right and just. And, it must be done *now*. Both sound policy and sterling and genuine patriotism insist on the recognition of their indisputable claims. If you want to achieve soon the rennaisance you aspire, if you wish to preserve the priceless artistic potentialities of the nation, if you wish to rescue the artists and the craftsmen from extinction give the nation's artists and craftsmen the opportunity to live, the employment for the due exercise and development of their talents. That is all that the Art Society of India seeks to obtain from their countrymen."

DR. PARANJPYE'S FAILURE.

(Continued from page 6.)

therefore felt that they were betrayed, and refused to let the grass grow under their feet. Mr. Trivedi sent up a Resolution for discussion at the October Session that the present rate of grants should not be reduced.

In the course of the debate, it was pointed out that it was *on his own initiative and responsibility* that the Minister had curtailed the sanctioned grant of Rs. 13 lakhs and a quarter by Rs. 4,55,000 to meet his share of the cut, that it was on the strength of the stipulated grants that the aided institutions fixed the salaries of their teachers, and that, therefore, it was a breach of faith on the part of Government to have reduced the grants. Mr. Kale, earnestly appealed to Government to be generous, and restore the *status quo ante*. But all appeal fell flat on the unrelenting Official benches. One after another of Government members rose and opposed the resolution, each demanding his pound of flesh, and strict adherence to the solemn pact. If the Council was going to have a redistribution of the revenues in favour of the Education Department, Sir Maurice insisted that a general redistribution must be ordered in respect of all departments.

From the trend of the debate one could easily anticipate a crushing defeat for the Government. But the President declared the resolution out of order as "no motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council." The Government won for the time, but lost more than they won. It was only a Pyrrhic victory.

MINISTERIAL AUTOCRACY.

By the way, one remark in Sir M. Hayward's speech deserves more than passing notice. While admitting that the distribution of the cut in the education department was left entirely to the Minister, the Finance Member added *'It was not practically possible to make that cut in any other manner than it has been made'*. This remark affords a clue to the extent to which autocracy asserts itself even in Transferred Subjects, in spite of the cry that 'it is bled and wounded to death'. The question naturally arises:—Is the Minister to be the sole authority to determine what is "practically possible" and what is 'practically impossible'? Are questions of policy involving even life and death to secondary education to be decided solely and wholly by the Minister behind the backs of his colleagues in the Council? Are the councillors only to register the Minister's decrees even on matters of such vital importance? There would have been some extenuation, if not justification, if the minister, in the absence of the Council Session, had taken the step in consultation with the Advisory Board, the constitution of which *from the outset* the Parliamentary Joint Committee had so strongly recommended *"for the assistance of the minister in controlling the different grades of education"*, but which Dr. Paranjape refused to constitute on every one of the three occasions on which he was pressed to do so by one or two members of the Council. The writer believes that the several blunders, which have characterized the minister's administration, could have been easily avoided if Dr. Paranjape had such a board to advise him, for he himself admits in his first manifesto that he came to "this office an utter stranger to official routine", and had "to work under conditions which are entirely new in administration". The absence of such a Board composed of capable and independent non-officials only served to throw him into the arms of the permanent officials for advice and guidance even on matters of policy. It was, evidently, to avoid dangers like this that the Joint Parliamentary Committee had in its foresight strongly recommended the constitution of the Advisory Board.

"MAGNIFICENT GENEROSITY"?

The discussion on Mr. Trivedi's Resolution regarding grants at the October Session, it was hoped, would have some chastening and moral effect on the Official Benches, and lead to a restoration of the *status quo ante* in the next Budget. These hopes were created especially by the assurance given by the Financial Member who said in the course of that debate: "If the season should prove much more prosperous than the present indications suggest to us, then no doubt especially at the time of preparing the Budget next year, this House may be in a better position to ask for more liberality and generosity on the part of Government". The Budget was therefore awaited with anxious expectation for a realisation of these hopes. But the "liberality and generosity" displayed itself in the increase of the 'curtailed grant' by the splendid amount of one lakh. "I cannot ask Government at present, said Dr Paranjape, "until its resources have improved, for any expenditure on secondary education". Magnificent generosity and liberality—indeed! Cut down the normal grant by Rs. 4,55,000 and then in the next Budget restore one lakh out of that—and that too, when the *Government Treasury is overflowing with a surplus balance of three crores and a quarter!*

A VEILED VOTE OF CENSURE.

Mr. Trivedi, however, refused to take the disappointment lying down. A fortnight after, while the several items were being put before tht Council for vote, the redoubtable Mr. Trivedi, as an expression of the Council's condemnation of the Minister's attitude, boldly moved that 'the additional provision of grants-in-aid to secondary schools, Rs. one lakh be reduced by Rs. 100?' The sequel is interesting and bears reproduction.

The President:—Does the honourable member mean it as a vote of censure?

Mr. Trivedi:—Yes, Sir.

The President:—Then that will mean reducing Rs. 100 from the salary of the Minister.

Mr. Trivedi:—I have no objection to it.

Mr. Gandhi:—The Minister's salaries have already been voted. After some further discussion, the motion was ruled out of order, but it gave sufficient indications of the temper of the House, and of the direction in which matters were drifting.

Undeterred by failures, the champions of Aided Schools bided their time and put forth further endeavours. Mr. Kale sent up a Resolution, which came up for discussion at the last July Session. The resolution ran "This Council recommends to the Government that the orders recently issued modifying the practice of allowing one-third provincial grants-in-aid to aided institutions and abolishing the system of supplementary grants under the Grant-in-aid Code be rescinded, and the old practice restored".

In view of the temper and emphatically pronounced attitude of the House, and the implied "vote of censure" proposed at the previous Session, it was expected that the Minister would gracefully accept the resolution. But he was obdurate and unyielding, and replied that if the words "and abolishing the system of supplementary grants" were left out *he would try his best to carry out the resolution.* (Times' Report). All honour to R. B. Kale, who stontly refused to delete the words, and the resolution was pressed to a division, and was declared carried, 37 voting for and 19 against it, to the surprise and consternation of the Minister, and his official colleagues.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CLIMBDOWN.

The resolution was tantamount to 'a vote of censure' and a meeting of the Cabinet was immediately held on the following day although it was a Sunday. On Monday the Minister made a statement in which he complained that there seemed to be 'a misunderstanding of the attitude of Government,' and assured the House that 'the intentions of the Government were identical with those of the Council'! But Sir M. Hayward was more frank and explicit in his statement, and plainly told the House that *he was himself taken by surprise* at the turn the debate had taken, that they considered the matter on Sunday and 'decided *in view of the strong opinion expressed by the House* to find the necessary money for restoring the grants' (Times' Report).

STRONG OPINION OR IDENTICAL VIEWS?

Was it *'in view of the strong opinion expressed by the House'* as Sir Maurice announced, or was it *'because the intentions of Government were identical with those of the Council'*, as Dr. Paranjape stated, that the Cabinet decided to find the money necessary to carry out the resolution? If, as Dr. Paranjape assured, 'the intentions of Government were identical with those of the Council', why did he press the resolution to a division and risk a defeat? Why did he allow the fight to be protracted for over a year, in the face of an 'implied vote of censure' proposed at the March Session? Sir Maurice was more candid, and frankly admitted that he was himself taken by surprise at the turn the debate had taken. The Minister, backed up by the Official benches and the nominated members, counted upon the solid support of the Non-Brahmins—the advocates of 'primary' at the cost of 'secondary' education, and thought he could safely and successfully challenge a division and win in the fight. The Government was not prepared for the defeat and hence the 'surprise'.

Thus ended the sorry episode, leaving behind it, however, the poignant feeling that if the Minister had only fought in the Cabinet boldly and determinedly, and fully apprised it of the seriousness of the situation in unmistakable terms, the Cabinet would have found the necessary money for him, before, as they did find, after Mr. Kale's resolution was passed.

In the second manifesto detailing his achievements, Dr. Paranjape says in para 29 "This year, in accordance with a recent resolution of the Council, which I was very much pleased to act upon, the grants are being restored to the old level". Is Mr. Kale's resolution also one of his 'achievements? He fought against the restoration of grant with a force and determination worthy of a better cause, and yet he now speaks of the resolution as one 'which I was very much *pleased* to act upon". Could he act otherwise?

CALCUTTA SEAMEN.

URGE LARGER REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

A meeting was held yesterday of the Indian Seamen's Union under the presidency of Mr. K. Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law.

It was resolved since there were serious abuses in the recruitment of seamen, Government of India should introduce legislation for their removal. Another resolution was adopted urging that in view of the fact that the labour questions demanded immediate attention of Indian Legislatures, two representatives of the Union should be nominated to the Indian Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislative Councils.

MR. MAJALI'S CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 16.

Mr. Majali's case under section 144 was taken to-day. Five prosecution witnesses were examined, all saying the effect of his speech to Government was bad.

Mr. Majali made his statement. Judgment is reserved till Saturday the 20th at 3 p.m.

"ORGANISED LOOT!"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When Mr. S. R. Bomanji denounced the issue of Reverse Councils and characterised the Government action as "organised loot," he was reviled by your Anglo-Indian contemporaries as a confirmd Bolshevik! To-day, we notice from the "Chronicle's" special cable from London, that the authorities are manoeuvring to spirit away India's Gold Reserve! In the case of the Kenya decision, it was contended that the White settlers had threatened armed resistance! Has any group of British bankers given a similar threat to the India Office in respect of the Gold Reserve?! Let not India sit quiet over this threatened menace. —Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

FIUME QUIETER,

GOVERNOR'S WARNING TO MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

The arrival of General Giardino as Governor has certainly calmed the heated political atmosphere of Fiume, says a correspondent of the "Times". The day I arrived there was a fatal shooting affray between an agent of Zanella and two Fascisti who were following him with the avowed intention of beating him half dead. It is generally agreed that with General Giardino in authority such events tre unlikely to be repeated.

He has given instructions for the reorganization of the police service, and is understood to have warned numerous Fascisti cornor boys that they must either work or leave the town. This has caused some grumbling among the black shirts, but will have a healthy effect. Two million lire (about £20,000) are to be spent on extending the tramways in order to receive unemployment, and fresh labour is not to be allowed to enter the town without special permission.

In spite of the beneficial tendency of these measures, a bad impression has been made on all except pro-Italians, who find that the members of the Council of Government which General Giardino has appointed to assist him belong without exception, to the Fascisti Party. It would have been considered only just that, in a seaport like Fiume, General Giardino should take into consultation representatives of the commercial community, as well as members of the party which obtained a majority at the last local elections. This he has so far avoided doing.

INDIANS OVERSEAS CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A suggestion has come to me from a repsectable Indian gentleman in Malaya to hold a Conference of Indians Overseas. His idea is that an Indian Overseas Association should be established in India and a meeting of this Association should be held in Delhi or some other central place to which representative Indian gentlemen of the Colonies and the Dominions should be invited to discuss the different problems of Indians abroad.

This timely suggestion deserves serious consideration at our hands, and I invite the attention of our leaders towards it. It is really unfortunate that Mr. Natarajan has given up the idea of calling a Conference of the leaders of all parties to discuss the Kenya issue. Dr. Besant writes in the "New India" of the 20th of September:—

"Mr. Natarajan suggested the calling of a Conference at Delhi, when the meeting of all parties called by the Bombay Presidency Association was sitting, and I had promised him I would attend it if possible. Lately I wrote to him to ask if it was arranged, and he replied that he had given up the idea. The distances in India are so great and the cost of travelling is so high that an All-India Conference is hard to organise."

Mr. Natarajan should have been the fittest man to call the Conference, but since he has expressed his inability to do so, there must be somebody else to take up the idea. The other day I was told by a prominent Congressman: "If Dr. Besant takes up anything, she will always see it through." Dr. Besant is already trying her best to bring about unity on the Kenya issue and it will be a great thing indeed if she takes up the lead in this matter. She led us in the advance from 1914 to 1918 and she can lead us again in our struggle for Indians Overseas.

There is no doubt a certain amount of prejudice against her in some political circles, but the problem of Kenya is not a party question at all and I believe none is so much blinded by prejudice as not to co-operate with her if she gives us a strong lead.

An effort must be made to call a Conference of our leaders immediately to discuss the Kenya issue and to devise means to carry on an educative propaganda throughout the country on the condition of our people overseas. If this Conference decides to invite representative Indians of the Colonies and the Dominions to Delhi in the month of January 1924 there will be a good response from our people abroad. A Conference of Indian leaders and Colonial Indians will prove useful in many ways.

1. It will draw the attention of the country towards the problems of Indians Overseas in a remarkable way.

2 It will give its authoritative opinion on Retaliation and other important questions.

3. It will bring about closer connection between India and Greater India.

No doubt the calling of such a Conference requires influence, organising capacity and funds.

We know Mr. Andrews commands a great influence among our people in the Colonies and the Dominions. And Dr. Besant has got an organising capacity which is simply astonishing, while Mr. J.B. Petit has got funds in his Imperial Citizenship Association and he can easily finance this undertaking. What a happy thing it would be if all the three co-operate to bring about a Conference of Indian leaders to discuss the Kenya issue and then invite representative Colonial Indians to put their case before the Indian public.

An unfortunate impression has been created among our people in the Colonies and the Dominions that while Indian leaders are ever ready and willing to exploit the grievances of their brethren overseas to further their political ends these leaders are not prepared to do anything substantial for Indians abroad.

This impression ought to be removed at once by our leaders. Will they do so?—Yours etc.,

BANARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.

Satyagraha Ashram. Sabarmati

Ahmadabad.

SUBORDINATES & SLAVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am keenly desirous of voicing the conditions and experiences of a good many of the middle class Indians, who have got to depend on their employments for food and clothing.

Needless for me to say that the economic chaos resulting from the late war has tended to deaden the commercial world to an unprecedented extent, so much so, large numbers of persons are out of employment.

The lack of business, due to the falling off of the inter-imperial and continental trust and confidence, which existed in whatsoever degree in the pre-war days, have caused the ruin of many a flourishing concern, throwing out a host of bread-seekers.

The population, however, has been steadily increasing notwithstanding the toll of epidemics and other diseases. Prices of necessaries of life are at a ridiculously high level. The flow of politics, towards what one knows not from the numerous views and policies voiced from time to time, has tended to further obstruct the way of the unemployed, whose available area of activities is already restricted.

When, for example, a manager of a concern has to spend half of his time in seeing visitors, finally applicants, who continue sending in cards as:—

"Mr. ....., Applicant, Stenographer, Book-keeper, etc., etc. Any Wages."

"Mr. ..... Applicant."

he naturally begins to tease and exact work from his existing staff, who, either owing to dislike or inability to continue under such a master, resign or in most cases are dismissed by the manager himself on some slight pretext, and a recruit on an absurdly low salary taken in, needless to say, the new addition is similarly treated in due course of time. This process, so simple and yet so disastrous, tends towards progressive retrenchment, as vicious businessmen may call it.

Stenographers, for example, are very important in an office, and eminently useful too. Owing to a supply in excess of demand of this class of people, the officials have taken to treat them with unusual contempt, and though an office could not work for a week without a shorthand-typist, the man at the helm continuously keeps his typist in fear of instant dismissal. Result—slave mentality, the much-used word, in fact.

In the South, a mainly agricultural country, educated people find little or no opening. To add to this, poverty at home, hopelessless in looking to a Government unable or unwilling to help, and increase of population, have forcibly contributed to their emigration.

Bombay, the biggest commercial centre of India, with its numurous avenues full of offices, is but the natural spot towards which the Southerners and all other unemployed, look. Decidedly better in mental accomplishments and willing to put in his best, the Madrasi is preferred to a Bombayite, though at a higher cost. True the Madrasi, having the dignity of labour in him, refuses to be treated abjectly, and often finds himself in trouble. But he always, even when in troubles, demands more than his unfortunate Bombayite, and to the chagrin of his friend secure a vacant post by sheer super-efficiency.

This is the reason why, a few days back, one of the prominent Indian dailies voiced so to say the grievances of the so-called sons of the soil of Bombay. When one wins in full and fair battle, the defeated has to admire his winner, but we find the Maharathis and Guzerathis eyeing them with scorn and anger, say due to naive jealousy.

It was rather unfortunate that a paper of its standing should have willingly published an article, which has tended to create discussion amongst the rank and file of the unemployed clerks. The resultant competition for posts, both high and low, by the Madrasis and the Bombayite, will tend to decrease the scale of salaries, both parties will come to grief and the already swelled capitalist will ultimately be the one benefited.

Lack of employment, falling off of commerce, unsettled political atmosphere and inter-communal dissensions, only help to exasperation. Non-co-operation, Iron-Rule and all the rest of it must now stand aside in one united attempt to solve this problem of life and death to the millions of India, before the number passes out of control, as elsewhere.

Unless Government and the Nationalists open their eyes and see for themselves the existing state of chaos, and earnestly endeavour for its rectification, the budding Indian nation, either the Self-Governing British Dominion or Swaraj, is but a vision.

Arise! ye sons of the soil, and direct your energies in the way the country at large largely demands. Let huge developments be undertaken, posts high and low opened for competition irrespective of colour prejudices, and let the unemployed show themselves to be willing workers. In a decade India of to-day would be but a dim past.—Yours, etc.,

K. V. M. IYER.

HIGHER ZINC PRICES.

Higher quotations for zinc appear to presage, says "the Financial Review," the opening of the Fall buying movement in the base metal markets. Spot option are selling as high as 6.93 cents a pound for the New York delivery, while futures are quoted as high as 7 cents, suggesting that improvement in zinc prices is to continue. Increasing demand is already in evidence from American brass plants, and a larger foreign consumption is also being looked for.

Lead still rules firm at 6.85 cents, New York basis, with demand good for spot metal. Outlook for increased shipments to Japan are an important factor in the situation.

Exports to that country in 1919 amounted to 23,588,080 lbs., declining to 8,344,051 in 1921 and 604,265 in 1922.

In the past four years, Japan has taken about 15 per cent of our exports. The London lead market is featureless, the direct-equivalent quotation of 5.15 cents permitting no shipment to this country over the 2½ cents import duty.

Copper is still quiet around 13.73 cents a pound.

CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN GUJARAT.

Primary Societies:—Eight new credit societies were registered during the quarter-two in the Ahmedabad District and 6 in the Panch Mahals District. One society of the Ahmedabad District was cancelled. Attention is paid to expansion in Northern Gujarat, and to consolidation in the Surat District. Arrangements for the societies in the Dohad Taluka and Jhalod Mahal were nearing completion. The Special Mamladar who has been appointed to pay special attention to societies in that track studied the working of the societies in the Deccan which are supervised by another Special Mamlatdar, got himself acquainted with the conditions of the Eastern Mahals and commenced work. Arrangements for the appointment of nine Group Secretaries were made, and the Taluka Honorary Organizer and the Junior Inspector of the Bank will be relieved of Secretarial work on account of the new arrangements. One more Inspector also is likely to be appointed by the Bank. Thus it is expected that the agency for routine Secretarial work and supervision of societies will, on the whole, be efficient. A meeting of the cooperative workers of the Surat District was held at Surat and several important questions regarding the working of agricultural societies in the Surat District were discussed. Sixty-one savings boxes were supplied to societies. Other savings boxes and also cash boxes are being prepared.

Guaranteeing Unions continued to be lifeless on the whole. No new Union was registered. One Union one of those of the Surat District was cancelled.

The Surat and Broach District Banks continued to be plus Banks. The Bulsar Branch of the Surat Bank is reported to be progressing well. The Surat District Bank agreed to employ one more Inspector from the next harvesting season. The Kaira District Bank also worked well. It sent its clerk to Bombay to receive training at the Bank Manager's Training Class. If shifted its office to a prominent place in the business quarters of Nadiad. Both the Dascroi Agricultural Federation and the Dohad Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank worked well on the whole.

NON-CREDIT SIDE.

No new Cattle Insurance Society was registered during the quarter. Some of the existing Cattle Insurance Societies in Northern Gujarat had to stop insuring cattle on account of deficient rainfall and the probability of famine conditions prevailing during the next year. Almost all the cotton sale societies supplied Government Farm Seed to their members. That was the only work that they can be expected to do during the quarter. From the working of the Cotton-Sale Society at Kareli in the Broach District during the last season its members found that Cooperative Ginning Society was also necessary if they wanted to retain all the benefits of cooperative sale of cotton as also to save themselves great inconvenience and unnecessary expense. Promises for the shares of the value of Rs. 23,450 were, therefore, locally obtained and about Rs. 4,700 actually collected. The Cooperative Ginning Society was, thereupon registered as the members were very keen on getting it registered as early as possible. Only then could the Society hope to commence work next season. The Society is going to raise all the money required by it, by means of shares, and does not intend to borrow a pie either from the Bank or from Government. The experiment in cooperative ginning will be keenly watched by members of cotton sale societies. Its success during one season is almost sure to lead to the organization of at least, two more ginning societies on larger scale.

The result of the examination of the candidates who appeared at the Junior Secretaries' Training Class Examination held at Dohad in May last, was declared. Out of 53 candidates who appeared at the examination, 27 were declared successful.

POONA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the report of election of the Poona City Congress Committee published in "The Chronicle" of the 15th instant. A reference is made to me that I snatched the paper containing the result of the election from Mr. Deo and that I swallowed it which choked me for a while. I say that it is a lie. When Mr. Deo began to read the paper I only objected to it and held my hand over it, asking, Mr. Deo to wait till the President gave his decision re. my objection. Thereupon Mr. Deo caught me by the throat and I was attacked by his lieutenants' who gave me blows on my head and chest. I grew senseless through suffocation. I afterwards learnt that the paper alleged to have been swallowed by me was found just near the President's table and at present is in the possession of a gentleman here. The swallowing of the paper is a lie invented by the violent No-Changers to any-how wriggle out of the situation. I request you to publish a contradiction of the report printed in your paper.—Yours, etc.

R. G. BHIDE.

Poona City,
12 Budhwarpet, Oct. 15.

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Peps owe their wonderful potency to the ingenious idea of condensing into handy tablets, balsamic pine essences with other unique and costly ingredients.

When Peps dissolve in the mouth, they instantly carry a soothing, germ-destroying influence to every part of the breathing passages and lungs.

If you are kept awake by a persistent cough, caused by chilly night air, or are troubled with a racking early-morning cough, keep Peps by your bedside.

If you have chronic chest weakness like bronchitis or asthma, you will find Peps a blessing. They give comfort and strength and ensure nights of restful sleep.

Sufferers from that hacking cough of lung trouble, should always keep Peps by the bedside. No other medicine can check so consistently the wasting and weakening caused by incessant coughing.

If children are croupy or troubled with bronchial colds, or throat soreness, mothers and nurses will find in Peps the remedy that is pleasant and free from all harmful drugs.

Keep Peps by your bedside and always take them whenever you feel the first symptoms of a cold, chill or sore throat. Peps enable you to throw off infection in its earliest stages and keep trouble off the chest and lungs. Also when epidemics of colds, influenza or bad throats are about, remember that Peps are a powerful defence.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16.

Tysla, Berg, Christania.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Skagern, Jacobson, Antwerp.
Misty Law, Wright, New York.
Morvada, Mills, Karachi.
Khandala, Downing, Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Tysla for Calcutta.
Steamer Arcturus for New York.
Steamer Clan Macvicar for Dunkirk.

S S Tysla:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Tysla, 2692 tons, Captain J Berg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Skagern:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Skagern, 3605 tons, Captain Y Jacobson, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

S S Misty Law:—The T M Co's steamer Misty Law, 3260 tons, Captain W Wright, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Morvada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Morvada, 5104 tons, Captain T L Mills, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Captain J T Downing, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Tuesday, October 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3793, Antwerp, 18/10. Graham and Co.
3 Morea 5962 London 27/10 M M & Co.
4 Circassia 4327 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
5 Khandalla 3289 Durban, 17/10 M M & Co.
6 Morvada 5120 K'chi 15/10 M M & Co.
7 Sicilia 4188 China 16/10 M M and Co.
8 Ct York 5031 K'chi 21/10, K W and Co.
9 Misty Law, 3620 Baltimore N.F. T M & Co.
12 Trautenfels 3923 Hamburg N.F. Graham and Co.
12(a) Silurus 1290, N F N F C/E B P T.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co
15 Karoa 3607 Durban 31/10, M M & Co.
17 Chastine Maersk 5176, N F, N F, W & Graham.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Skagern 3605 Antwerp 18/10 Graham & Co.
3 Barala 1899, P Gulf, 18/10, M M & Co.
5 Bankura 1905, Bisra, 25/10 M M & Co.
6 Tysla 2691 Calcutta 21/10 Graham and Co.
7 Havildar 3046 Java, N F T M & Co.
12 & 13 Barpeta 1877 Busra 1/10 M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

M Gairsoppa 3227 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
M Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
N Colaba, 3899, N F, N F, M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N F, N F, F B S N Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 16.

S S Morea from London, Agents M M and Co:—15 boxes bar gold, 2 boxes gold coin, 4 boxes sovereign, 230 bars silver, 40 cases cheese, 299 tons single ballast, 25 cases boot protectors, 120 cases condensed milk, 32 cases Scott's emulsion, 800 reels ginning materials, 121 boxes fish, 25 cases tanned fish, 75 cases castor oil, 122 cases biscuits, 92 bales S H cloths, 40 bales bloaters, 280 boxes kippers, 110 boxes finnens, 30 boxes killep, 20 cases corn flour, 40 cases chocolate, 17 bales carpets, 200 boxes juppers, 383 bales old newspapers, 283 cases wine, 2657 cases brandy, 35 cases cocoa powder and chocolate, 31 cases safety cartridge, 40 cases toilet soap, 50 cases vinegar, 47 cases oilman's store, 25 cases washing blue, 110 cases wincarnis, 480 cases dried milk, 215 cases gin, 43 cases confectionery, 120 kegs 30 drums paint, 396 bags broken tiles, 196 pieces earthenware, 69 bundles tubes, 350 casks Portland cement, 1040 casks cement.

From Marseilles:—46 cases Velouisetoffee, 105 cases grillswormseg, 40 cases vermouth, 130 cases anity paste, 800 bags almonds.

From Aden:—24 packages huurican lantern, 3 boxes sovereign, 1 box dollars.

From Port Said:—1 case English gold.

S S Clan Mackinnon from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co:—312 cases 193 bales cottons, 83 bales 224 cases cotton yarn, 15 bales paper, 183 bales old newspaper, 2021 bundles hoops, 50 casks 301 kegs alizarine, 50 kegs brown sugar of lead, 560 bundles galvanised cow sheet, 70 barrels tallow.

From Glasgow:—161 cases cottons, 51 bales cotton yarn, 196 cases whisky, 72 cases wine, 43 cases rum, 15 hogsheads ale, 100 drums linseed oil, 60 bags rivets, 40 I kegs paint, 35 cases ginger wine.

From Liverpool:—395 cases common soap, 130 cases candles, 41 cases bobbins, 82 cases yarn, 30 cases colour, 53 bales paper, 998 bundles gold coir sheet, 500 drums bleaching powder.

From Genoa:—9550 marble tiles, 405 marble slabs, 50 bottles quick silver.

From Naples:—971 bags almonds, 3504 bags 750 baskets 2867 hamps potatoes.

S S Morvada from London, Agents British India S N Co Ltd:—272 cases gin, 61 cases castor oil, 3970 kegs 396 drums paint, 250 drums paint in oil, 84 cases biscuits, 33 cases biscuits cocoa, 31 cases iams, 250 cases condensed milk, 35 cases whisky, 32 cases toilet soap, 152 cases starch blue, 20 cases golden syrup, 246 kegs white lead, 21 bales S H cloth, 525 casks cement, 51 cases Medon's medical cream, 800 reels gunning material, 150 cases fruit salt, 20 cases lead shot, 65 cases bottled beer, 80 cases beer, 40 cases turpentine, 57 bales old newspapers, 4 L P kegs pulleys, 100 drums ships composition, 53 rolls wrapping paper, 35 cases paper, 273 cases safety cartridges, 82 casks oil varnish, 90 drums sanitary fluid, 26 cases Mellin's food, 159 cases boot polish, 95 cases wine, 100 cases ginger ale, 23 cases colour, 50 cases ruberoidroofing, 30 drums linseed oil, 50 drums bolering, 15 cases litho ink, 124 packages grease.

From Hamburg:—205 D/bags broken tiles, 260 iron drums sodium sulphite, 50 casks anti-chloride, 125 crates marble panement tiles.

From Middlesborough:—120 drums caustic soda, 50 bundles chanues, 1500 bundles gold coir sheets.

From Antwerp:—17 crates marble tiles, 24 cases paper.

From Port Said:—500 bags figs.

S S Shushter from Jeddah, Agents The Persian Gulf S N Co:—11 cases specie.

S S Chastine Marrask from New York, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—17067 barrels 1951 drums asphaltum.

S S Chev Macanician Maillool from Marseilles, Agents Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes:—250 cases trepool, 807 cases arms, 7312 cases safety cartridge, 150 cases brandy.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in the extreme north of India. There has been extension of rain on the Coromandal Coast while a few falls occurred in Lower Burma, south-east of the Central Provinces and Bombay Concoam.

The Chief amounts are Broach one inch, Sholapur and Coconanada three-quarters and Nellore and Vizagapatam one.

Forecast:—Extension in the south-east of Madras.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15

Bengal:—Light to moderate rainfall was general throughout the Presidency, thereby improving the prospects of winter paddy. More rain is needed, ploughing of fields for rabi crops has commenced under favourable conditions.

Bihar and Orissa:—Further rain has continued the improvement of prospects of sugarcane, paddy and winter crops reported last week.

United Provinces, Central Circle: Prospects of sugarcane, cotton and rice are normal, rabi cultivation is in progress, the condition of crops is good except where damaged by heavy rains.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Delhi humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was nearly normal and in the north of the division the minimum was higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both nearly normal except at Jhansi, where the latter was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Bikaner and in Sind the air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was as usual; the minimum was above the average at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Gujarat and south Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Veraval and the minimum at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Chanda and Akola and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Berar. Maximum temperature was nearly normal, while the minimum was lower than usual at Khandwa and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north of the division. Minimum temperature was as usual; but Bombay and Ratnagiri recorded maximum temperatures 3 deg. and 8 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.85 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and Hyderabad and is nearly normal or in defect at other stations. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Malegaon and Poona and higher at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally on the Coromandel coast, in the south Bombay Deccan and south Malabar. Sholapur, Madras and Trivandrum report 0.85 in. 0.36 in. and 0.58 in. respectively. The sea has become moderate on the Coromandel coast.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 7,000 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 13 hours 18 minutes yesterday (I.S.T.).

Daily Weather Telegram for the 15th October 1923 issued from Simla.

Rainfall has been limited to a few light falls in Lower Burma and Madras. A feeble western disturbance has begun to affect the extreme north of India.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire'	86.0	78.0	--	0	0
Do. 15th ..	85.4	78.2	--	0	0
Jask	89.3	80.0	--	0.01	—0.17
Muskat					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	98.8	69.1	--	4.62	—0.41
Rawalpindi	88.8	62.1	--	13.11	—9.73
Lahore	96.6	65.1	--	10.95	—4.06
Hissar	96.6	62.7	--	19.59	+8.02
Ambala	90.7	64.7	--	20.11	—3.69
Delhi	90.0	66.1	--	24.91	+1.98
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	94.4	67.8	--	23.91	—0.30
Mainpuri	91.6	65.1	--	31.74	+7.97
Jhansi	93.4	64.2	--	30.12	—2.34
Cawnpore	86.9	65.2	--	48.11	+15.10
Allahabad	91.6	63.9	--	35.01	—0.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	98.2	69.8	--	3.64	+1.34
Karachi	85.0	76.1	--	3.98	—1.02
Ajmer	94.2	64.8	--	12.68	—5.51
Jaipur	96.1	62.8	--	18.84	—3.03
Kotah	--	--	--	--	--
Mount Abu	92.0	66.4	--	31.11	—28.00
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA					
WEST—					
Bhuj	97.4	66.1	--	5.39	—8.12
Dwarka	84.1	74.3	--	4.36	—6.30
Veraval	94.9	74.5	--	7.17	—10.44
Rajkot	98.7	70.1	--	10.39	—14.78
Bhavnagar Para ..	97.0	69.5	--	17.55	—9.42
Surat	95.4	70.2	--	25.95	—13.89
Ahmedabad	99.2	76.7	--	13.46	—14.16
Deesa	100.8	--	--	6.16	—17.36
Neemuch	90.7	71.0	--	27.18	—0.24
Indore	89.9	60.6	--	33.13	+2.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	96.7	62.5	--	73.54	+23.10
Saugor	92.0	64.6	--	62.76	+21.00
Hoshangabad	89.1	64.8	--	54.87	+9.19
Khandwa	94.6	60.2	--	20.60	—6.66
Akola	96.2	64.4	--	21.92	—5.07
Amraoti	89.9	62.2	--	19.72	—9.45
Nagpur	89.0	63.8	--	43.04	—0.59
Chanda	85.9	67.8	--	44.05	—3.88
Raipur	87.1	68.6	--	48.22	+2.57
KONKAN—					
Bombay	91.1	77.5	--	77.40	+9.45
Ratnagiri	97.3	74.7	--	92.78	—3.25
Mormugao	84.6	74 0	--	108.38	+15.60
Karwar	87.1	71.5	--	127.89	+16.17
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	92.2	60.4	--	15.59	—8.86
Ahmednagar	87.7	...	--	17.02	—1.42
Poona	91.0	61.9	--	16.46	—5.37
Sholapur	92.7	68.7	0.85	20.56	—3.26
Bijapur	90.8	69.2	0.04	9.39	—6.95
Belgaum	88.7	65.0	..	47.99	+6.38
Aurangabad	90.1	66.7	..	20.51	—3.14
Nizamabad(Indur) ..	86.0	68.8	..	28.46	—7.62
Hyderabad	87.2	70.5	..	21.78	—4.88
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	89.8	75.4	..	129.81	+18.26
Calicut	88.8	76.5	..	123.56	+30.24
Cochin	87.9	76.1	..	110.72	+31.20
Colombo	86.8	72.7	0.19	46.51	+19.94
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam ..	88.6	76.7	..	19.37	—8.20
Bellary	96.1	71.7	..	4.57	—8.93
Cuddapah	94.6	66.3	..	8.96	—12.70
Madras	90.9	75.8	0.36	12.37	—7.27
Bangalore	87.3	65.2	..	15.69	—7.90
Coimbatore	88.8	71.6	..	8.46	—0.86
Trichinopoly	94.1	76.0	..	9.34	—6.02
Negapatam	89.9	79.7	0.04	5.37	—8.09

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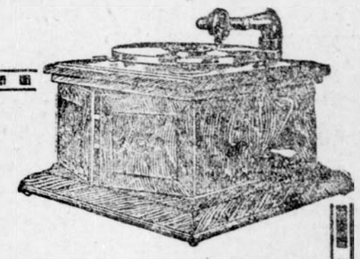

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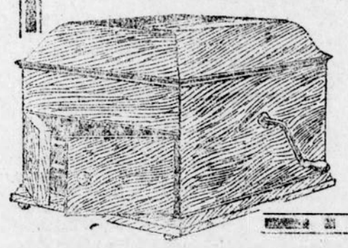

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CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, October 17.)

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

5480-22—Mehta L and Co, D Chimanlal and Co v Prabhashanker Ajurm r and an. other, Khandwalla and C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

(Rent Suit.)

1914-23—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Gafoor Bin Shaik Yunus and another v Hakim Syed Mahomed Abu Yusuf Isphani.

SHORT CAUSES

2791-23—Malvi M R and Co, Manilal Karamchand v Hiralal Damodardas Jani, Dastur and Co.

3059-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Manilal Manecklal Shah v Keshavji Mulji, Amin and D.

LONG CAUSE.

2453-21—Captain and V, Velji Keshowji v Premchand Nandlal, M B Chothia.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2929-23—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v Abbasbhai Abdealli. Mirza and M.

991-23—Manaukhlal H and M, Abdul Husein Tyebali Bengali v Ebrahim Haroon and others.

2186-23—Payne and Co, Pooranmal Gulraj Singhani v Wadilal Lallubhai and others Jamsedji R and D.

2249-23—Matubhai J and M, Vassonji Kalyanji Oka v Sha Ratansy Raisy and others, Jamsedji R and D.

2608-23—Tyebji D and Co, Bai Mariambai Shaik Abdula Shaik Usman Motor Taxiwalla and others.

2716-23—Madhavji and Co, Narandas Jugalkishore v Khisi Pindha and Co. and another, Edgelow G W & Co.

3194-23—Madhowji and Co, The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd v Chhotalal Manecklal and others.

3215-23—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Bai Satyabhamabai, widow.

3226-23—Rele and Co, Bai Soonderabai Sadanand Farter Peker v Bai Anandibai Pirgaoker.

3228-23—Matubhai J and M Hormuz Sheriar Irani v Ardeshir Behramji Kapadia and another Jamsedji R and D.

3244-23—Kanga and Co, Kendall and Co Ltd The Western India Chemical Works Ltd, Diksit M and Co.

3254-23—Raghuaya N and Co, Dadabhai Framji Poonjiaji and another, v Framroze Pestonji Jussawalla and others, Vachha and Co, Matubhai J and M.

3255-23—Chitnis K and M, Nanabhai Cawasji Engineer v Darabsha B Balsara.

3287-23—Rele and Co, Dwarkanath Sitaram Vasudeo v Vamanrao Ramchandra Rele, Edgelow G W and Co.

2554-23—Merwanji K and Co, Laldas Parbhudas and another v Khimji Punjabhai and others Dabholker and J.

4438-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Narandas Purshotam v Anandji Gopaldas & others Pandia and Co, Kanga and Co.

2556-23—Thakoredas and Co, Dhondoo Narayan v C J Mehta and others, Dubash and Co.

3075-23—Captain and V Ebrahim Mahomed and another v Shaik Nasir Shaik Baralat and others Dallas and Co.

3323-23—Tyabji D and Co, Lakhmidas Ravji Tersi v Gopalji Keshawji Talsatriwalla and another, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3414-23—Rustomji and G, Hathibhai Sankalchand Bai Laxmibai widow and others.

3420-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tulsidas Khimji Maneckchand Kalyanmal, Malvi M and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECRETAL ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

3525-23—Shamrao M and H, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, v. Shiavux Cowasji Khambatta, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate v The Sipra Cotton Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

185-23—Little and Co The Sipra Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd The Indian Spg and Wg Co Ltd—Thakoredas and D.

1608-21—Matubhai J and M Birdichand Jivraj Mangaldas Purshotamdas and others —Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

3287-22—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Narsy and others v Byramshah Hormusji Rao and others Mulla and M. Dallas and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A R 20-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re Govt. v. Markorbai widow and another, Captain and V.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1263-18—Dabholker and Co, Bai Jasmantbai Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and anr, Chitnis K and M.

2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee v Bherumlal and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

1885-22—Mulla and M. Haji Tarmahomed Ayub v Adamali Alibhai and Co, Jamsetji and D.

3348-19—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Abubaker v Abdul Rahim Tajudin and ors, In person.

1723-22—Motichand and D, Jasrup Sardarmal v Ramratan Motilal, Tyabji D and Co.

3324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thaker Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

583-21—Amin and D, Nanibai widow v Shantilal Bhaichand and Co, Matubhai J and M.

828-21—Smetham B and L, A S Karimbhoy and Co v Bhicumchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1669-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosho Kamisigi Kaisha Ltd v Jamanadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.

S C Ct 574/6363-21—H S Pooncgar Jehangir v Khursetji Gadiali, Ardeshir H D and Co.

509-21—Wadia G and Co, D M Wadia v The Secretary of State for India in Council, and anr, J C G Bowen.

1860-21—N C Dalal, Sunderji Chunda v Chanda Dungersey and ors, Malvi M R and Shamrao M and H.

2048-21—Madhowji and Co, Vithaldas Dameder v Dameder Jaising and ors, Kharas and Co.

2083-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hakumchand Sarupchand Kt v Dossabhai Cursetji Soonawalla, Captain and V.

2116-21—Mulla and M, Ali Mahomed Kamroodin and anr v The Bombay Presidency Land and Building Co Ltd, Mehta L and Co.

2134-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomed Salim Sadarvi v Baulal Wardhman Shah, Amin and D.

3474-21—Surajmal and Co, Hanumanbhai Harsukhbhai v Nariman Nathamal and anr, Amin and D.

1503-21—M B Chothia, Maysukhlal Panachand Thacker v Shivlal Nathubhai, Madhowji and Co.

3057-19—Mulla and M, Shah Kanji Khodidat v Sha Kantilal Popatlal, Amarchand and M.

2068-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damji Deoser and Co v Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co, Craigie B and C.

S C Ct 509/2234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand Ychalram and ors v Mulchand Mungee, Dubash and Co.

1864-21—Amarchand and M, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co v E D Sassoon and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1452-20—Jamsedji R and D, Nazarali Adamji Kothari and ors v Mahomedali Adamji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

2030-21—Craigie B and C, L and F Bahrocolough and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kadarbhai Essofali Khoja, Payne and Co.

1206-23—Soonderdas and Co, Long De Mellow v Antulabai, Mulla and M.

1893-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal v Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, N C Dalal.

1084-21—Chitnis and K, D Shantilal Kantilal and Co v Allibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

1890-18—Mulji Th and Co, Bhimaji Motiji and Co v Sitabai widow, Captain and V.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT (IN CAMERA).

2044-23—Kanga and Co, Ruth Clarence Edwin Bref v Clarence Edwin Bref, Little and Co.

FOR HEARING OF ISSUES.

2783-22—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichand and another v. Devji Dutt Premsukhdas and others Edgelow G W and Co

SHORT CAUSES.

2175-22—Mulla and M, Karim Sulleman v Dada Vali Mahomed.

3322-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kashiram Tirathram v Rupchand Bhanichand Kapur, In person.

3730-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Passu and Co v Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Bhanshanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

Apl 2-22—3635-19—Matubhai J and M, Shah Tricmaji Damji and Co v Virji Khanji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

2454-22—Dabulker and Co, Jerup Teju and Co v Abdul Khadar Haji Abdulla, Vacha and Co.

2493-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Gadmal Gumanmal v Baukeylal and Co, Motichand and D.

3059-22—M V Koghale, Sakharam Vaman Joshi and anr v G B Ponker and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

4039-22—Captain and V, Dattalal Gondka v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal and Co.

934-22—Thakoredas and Co, Manilal Bhagirath v The Bombay Shingh Supply Co, N C Dalal.

3619-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1627-22—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v The Indian Engineering Co, Jamsetji R and D.

1497-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Devidutt Premsukhdas and ors v Tricmdas Sadurram and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

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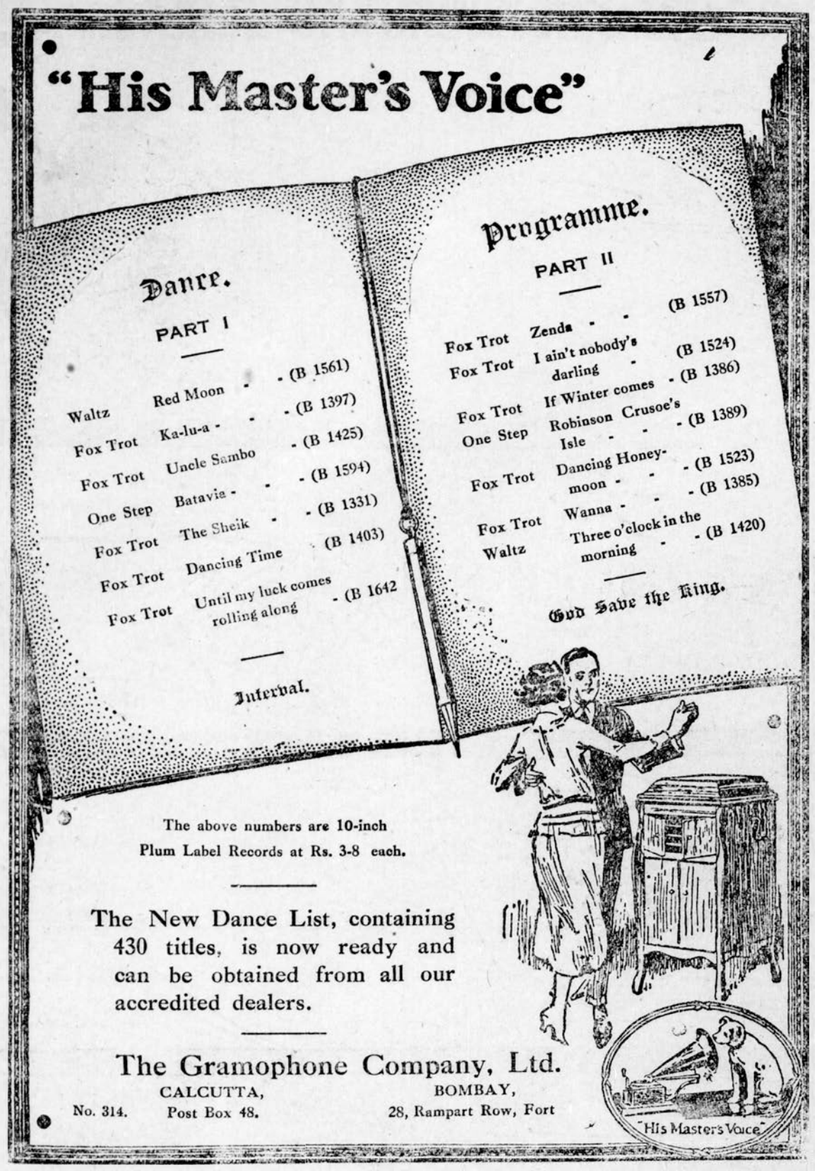
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PART I
Waltz Red Moon - (B 1561)
Fox Trot Ka-lu-a - - (B 1397)
Fox Trot Uncle Sambo - (B 1425)
One Step Batavia - - (B 1594)
Fox Trot The Sheik - (B 1331)
Fox Trot Dancing Time (B 1403)
Fox Trot Until my luck comes rolling along - (B 1642
Interval.
Programme.
PART II
Fox Trot Zenda - - (B 1557)
Fox Trot I ain't nobody's darling (B 1524)
Fox Trot If Winter comes - (B 1386)
One Step Robinson Crusoe's Isle - - (B 1389)
Fox Trot Dancing Honeymoon - - (B 1523)
Fox Trot Wanna - - - (B 1385)
Waltz Three o'clock in the morning - (B 1420)
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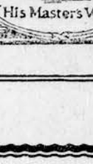

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MUNICIPAL EFFICIENCY IN BOMBAY.

TWELVE SPECIFIC TESTS.

(BY S. N. PHERWANI.)

Besides the six general tests of a comprehensive survey, and an adequate service programme based on ascertained needs, efficient method for each item of service, and a smooth working organisation trained, skilful, socially-minded permanent personnel, and active enlightened citizenship, there are about a dozen or more specific tests by which any Municipality may measure its efficiency. We shall now proceed to enunciate them, and consider how they may be used to improve Municipal efficiency.

PUBLIC HEALTH TEST.

In the noble words of Ruskin "There is no health but life. Life including all its powers of love, of joy, of admiration". Conservation of human life is the prime work of all human groups. Man seeks the help of his fellow man to extend his life and enrich it. So a city or Municipality, that does not promote the utmost of the best life of its citizens, is so far inefficient. With Mayo-Smith the great statistician we may take it as a great truth, that "the comparative death-rate is an index of the relative civilisation of countries" and may we add of the relative efficiency of cities. So the first functional test, and the greatest test, of Municipal efficiency is the health test. How far does the city satisfactorily discharge the functions of promotion of health, prevention of disease, and postponement of death. That is the prime test.

PUBLIC EDUCATION TEST.

And if the first test be health of body, the maintenance of greatest percentage of long-lived, "full-breathed, bright-eyed, happy-hearted human creatures" the second best test of Municipal efficiency is how far it aids in the formation of the intelligence and the correct exercise of the affections of the citizens. This may be called the education test of the Municipality. How far does the Municipality improve the intelligence of citizens, through reaching all with appropriate education, retaining them till the completion of different stages, primary, secondary and higher, improving the quality and minimising the cost of education? What is the percentage reached? What percentage retained? What is the quality? and what the cost per pupil in different grades education? Such questions reveal the comparative efficiency of a Municipality.

PUBLIC SAFETY TEST.

What is the third specific test of Municipality? It is what may be called the safety test. The question that will reveal the condition of a Municipality in this connection, may be framed somewhat as follows. How far does the Municipality promote public safety, through effective fire prevention and fire fighting appliances, through adequate policing and traffic arrangements? The number of accidents, thefts, fires, etc. and the total loss of life and property caused thereby from year to year measures the efficiency in this direction.

PUBLIC MORALITY TEST.

Parallel to the public safety test is the standard of public morality test. How far is rowdism and drunkenness checked? How far has the problem of prostitution been solved? How far has the numerical disparity between the sexes been kept down by adequate housing arrangement for labourers attracted from the country? Adequate, cheap and commodious housing has a deep effect on not only public health but public morality Common privies and common bath-rooms are not conducive to decency or correct behaviour. The housing policy and bye-laws have thus to do with promotion of a certain standard of morality in the city. Housing inefficiency and the absence of employers' responsibility for housing their employees is responsible for the excess of males over females in most of the cities and consequent increase of social evil

CHILD AND WOMEN WELFARE TEST.

This leads us to another test of Municipal efficiency, child and women welfare test. Is the child adequately considered in the housing plans passed? Are the requirements of recreation and play considered for children in al localities? Are there any pure milk depots? Is there systematic instruction in infant welfare? Is maternity welfare work done to any extent? What is the infant mortality and mortality through maternity?

Along with child and mother welfare, we may consider how far the city has advanced in charity administration. Charity may be so misadministered as to keep up poverty instead of curing it.

CHARITY ORGANISATION TEST.

The best charity is that which keeps the recipient out of the need for further charity. The gift without the giver is bare, and much of our indiscriminate charity only increases the evil which it seeks to remedy. An enquiry into Municipal and private charitable institutions would reveal how far charity is discriminate and organised. With Ford we may say, "If human sympathy prompts us to feed the hungry, why should it not give the larger desire to make hunger in our midst impossible. It is easy to give. It is hard to make giving unnecessary. Charity organisation is necessary, so as to make every unit more productive and self-reliant and self-respecting. Charity should put the recipient on his feet, and not render him a cripple throughout his life. We need training schools for defectives and sub-division of productive operations, so that the operations that can be performed by the blind and the lame and the maimed may be made over to them, thus rendering them self-reliant and respectable and independent of further obligation."

CITY PLANNING TEST.

Leaving now these tests which more or less concern directly the life of citizens, let us enquire into further functions that indirectly promote citizen welfare. Foremost among these is the city planning test. Has the city been planned or has it grown haphazard? If the latter, is its lay-out being systematically improved with a view to present and future requirements? Has the city co-ordinated each part with reference to the rest, and adequately provided for quiet and cheap residential areas, with properly distributed health and educational facilities? Such questions reveal the presence or absence of conscious and controlled design and development of the living entity, the city.

PARK AND PLAY-GROUND TEST.

Then there is the park and play-ground test What percentage of the residential area is reserved for open squares, parks, and playgrounds? Is there an open space within five minutes' walk of every home? What is the total acerage used for such purpose? What percentage of the total area? Is it being reduced or increased? Is the tree census taken? Is there anything like an arbour day? It may almost be said with truth that he who opens a play-ground closes a drinking saloon. Parks and play-grounds are greatly needed for health and education. This, therefore, is a good test of Municipal efficiency.

PUBLIC WORKS EFFICIENCY TEST.

Next to that a specific functional test is the efficiency of the public works division, including road efficiency, standard specifications for public works, standard testing laboratory, a department perhaps the least developed, but one which needs most to be developed and can be developed co-operatively by sister Municipalities and on which could effect much saving.

PUBLIC UTILITY TEST.

Next to that the efficiency of a Municipality may be guaged by the fact whether public utility services like power and light supply, and tram etc. are in the hands of the Municipality or in the hands of private corporation. Public utilities should be in the hands of the Municipality so that the advantage of expansion may not be monopolised by a few capitalists, but may go to reduce the unit cost per service rendered. German Municipalities have gone the furthest in this direction. "How far are the public utilities acquired and economically administered by the Municipality?" is a test question in this direction.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP TEST.

Not only public utilities, but cheap areas for housing developments are also acquired by some German Municipalities. In this way land speculation is eliminated and economical housing facilities provided for dwellers in the city. The rental goes to lessen the burden of taxation. "How far is public ownership of housing etc. encouraged" will thus also be one of the tests.

BUDGET AND PUBLICITY TEST

Finally efficient reporting and efficient publicity of essential facts so as to keep the citizens in vital touch with the city government is one of the tests of an efficient Municipality. This finds its culmination in efficient accounting, full and and free discussion of the budget and a fair appropriation and allocation of resources for the different purposes according to their urgency. The budget test is that a very good test to see whether most is being got out of the funds spent and whether the funds are being spent on the necessary purposes. What is the percentage of total expenditure spend on health and ducation and recreation? What is the percentage of expenses on other items, and how do these percentages compare with past years and with other Municipalities that may be considered as more advanced in those directions?

Such are some of the specific functional tests of Municipal efficiency. By applying these one can discover where a particular Municipality stands with reference to the services it has undertaken to discharge. These tests will be found great eye-openers. It is comparision with the past and the performance of other Municipalities that is a great revealer of weak spots and a spur to greater excellence. Will the Municipalities make use of this comparative and co-operative method?

Two books will be found of great value to those who want to know fully about these specific tests. "Municipal Functions" by H. G. James published in that eminently useful series known as the National Municipal League Series published by Appletor the whole of which should form a part of District Municipality Circulating Library and secondly the best single book on the highest water mark of Municipal achievement, a book which ought to be read by every Municipal councillor even of no other is read, viz. "American Municipal Progress" by Charles Zueblin in the Social Science Text Books Series published by Macmillan and Co., a book full of inspiration which ought to be in the hands of every Municipal Councillor.

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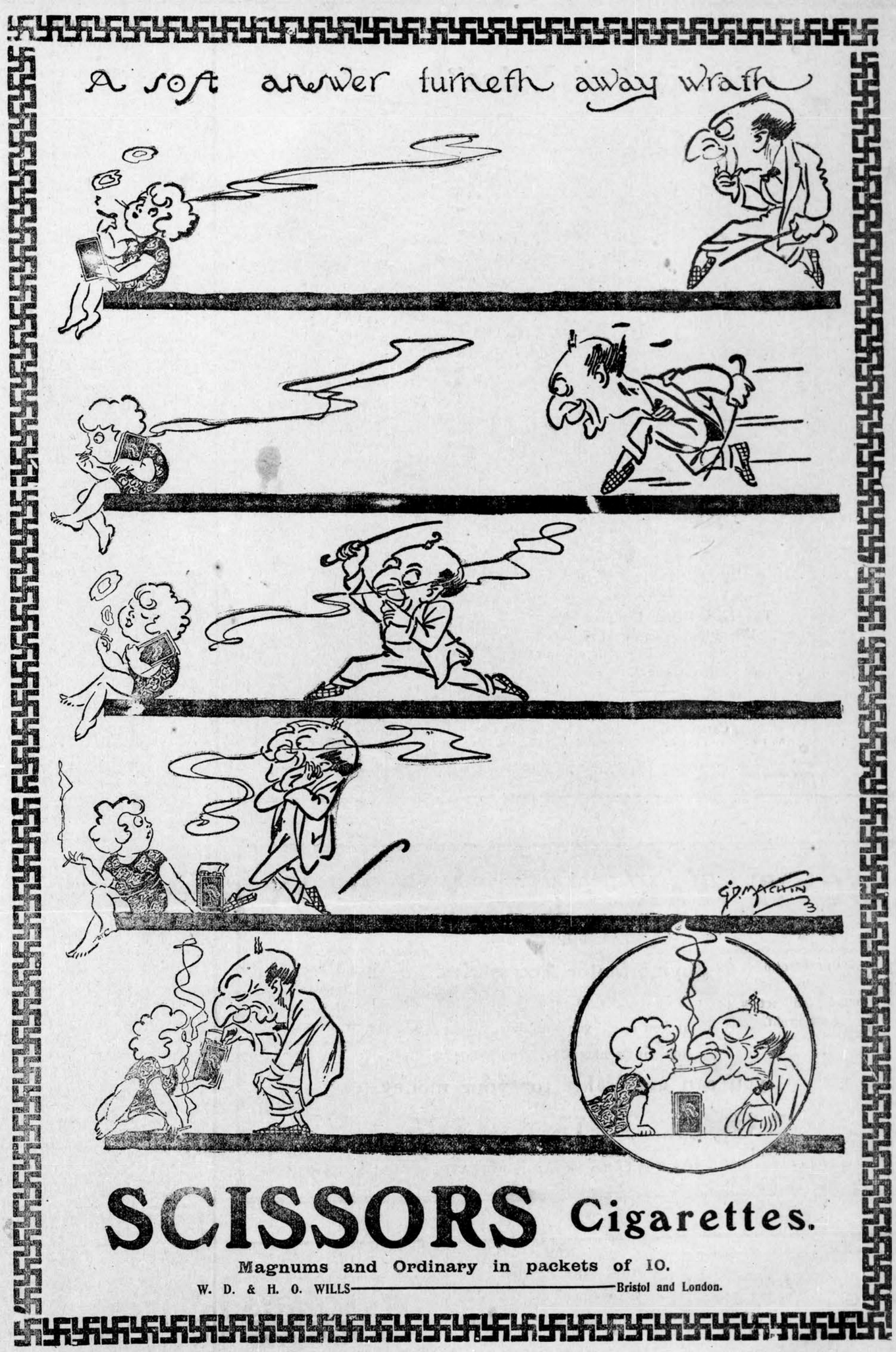

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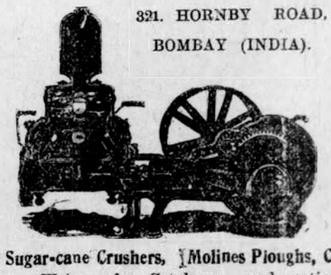
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